

Social Security in Review

Program Operations

MONTHLY benefits being paid under the old-age and survivors insurance program at the end of April totaled \$160.4 million. Slightly more than 4.5 million persons were receiving these benefits—36,500 more than at the end of March. The increases in the number of old-age and wife's benefits were smaller than those in March, while for all types of survivor monthly benefits they were larger. The over-all increase, however, was about the same as in March.

Since September 1950 there has been an almost continuous decline—interrupted only in January 1952—in the amount of the average old-age benefit. The April decline of 5 cents brought the average payment down to \$42.05. For all other types of benefits, the trend in average amounts has also been generally downward; the averages again dropped slightly in April. The decreases since September 1950 in the average monthly benefits in current-payment status range from \$4.57 for old-age benefits to 10 cents for parent's benefits.

Monthly benefits were awarded to 72,700 persons in April, about 5,000 fewer than in March and only three-fifths of the number a year earlier. The decline was concentrated in the awards to retired workers and their wives. Little change occurred in the number of monthly benefit awards to survivors. Lump-sum death benefits totaling \$5.4 million were awarded to 41,800 persons, about the same as in the preceding month.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS made in April totaled \$192.2 million—less than in either February or March; the de-

cline from March amounted to about \$450,000. Much the largest change for a single program occurred in general assistance. In that program the amount paid to recipients dropped by \$715,000, chiefly because fewer cases were aided. The amount paid to old-age assistance recipients and the number of persons getting this type of assistance continued to drop slightly. The other programs showed small increases in caseloads and payments.

Two States—Arkansas and New Hampshire—made first payments of aid to the permanently and totally disabled in April. The increases of 3,000 cases and \$141,000 in total payments under this program were more the result, however, of expanding programs in some of the other 36 States that have been administering this type of aid.

For the Nation as a whole, average payments of each type of assistance differed from those made in the previous month by only a few cents. For the categorical programs the averages in most States also changed little. Adjustments were made for increases in living costs for aid to dependent children in California, for aid to the blind in Massachusetts, and for all categories in Washington. Tennessee added an item of "medical incidentals" to the list of items budgeted for recipients and put the change into effect in April for one-person cases. Oregon extended to other categories a change made earlier for old-age assistance; allowances for medical services, previously financed by payments from general assistance funds to the suppliers of such services, were included in the categorical payments to recipients.

As frequently happens, State averages tended to show larger changes for general assistance than for the other types of assistance. Case turn-over is faster in this program than in the categorical programs. The number of cases added in April, for instance, was 11 percent of the number receiving payments; the number closed, 15 percent. Changes in the caseloads often alter the number of persons per case, which in turn affects the average payment. General assistance payments, moreover, are often affected by inadequacy of funds.

The transfer of recipients from general assistance to aid to the permanently and totally disabled in Arkansas provides a good example of the greater adequacy of assistance when the Federal Government participates in the costs. Of the 87 persons aided under the new program, 77 had been receiving general assistance. The average payment for all cases under general assistance in the previous month was \$13.14; under the new type of assistance the average was double this amount, about \$27.

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS filed slightly more than 1 million initial claims for benefits under the State unemployment insurance programs in April. The increase of 24 percent from the March total was largely the result of administrative factors but also reflected lay-offs in several industries (some in anticipation of a work stoppage in the steel industry), the secondary effects of labor disputes, and the disastrous spring floods. Weeks of unemployment claimed, which represent continuing unemployment, rose only 4,400 in April to 5.1 million.

For the third consecutive month the average weekly number of beneficiaries declined, dropping 11 percent to a little less than 1 million. Total benefits paid, amounting to \$94.4 million, were 7 percent less than in March but 52 percent higher than the amount paid in April 1951. Most of the increase from the previous year resulted from the substantial rise in unemployment among covered workers, but the increase in the amount of the benefit check also contributed. The average weekly benefit of \$22.37 for total unemployment was 8 percent (\$1.69) above that in April 1951, although it was 4 cents less than the March average.

Veterans' Legislation Amended

Approximately 3.0 million veterans and dependents of deceased veterans receive increased compensation and pensions under legislation approved by President Truman on May 23 (Public Law 356, Eighty-second Congress, second session). The new rates, intended as a partial offset to the rise in living costs, become effective in July 1952.

The new law raises by 5 percent the compensation payable to veterans for service-connected disability of less than 50 percent; for those with a disability of 50 percent or more, the payments go up 15 percent. For non-service-connected disability that is permanent and total the pensions payable to veterans of World Wars I and II and service after June 26, 1950, are raised from \$60 to \$63 a month. If the veteran has reached age 65 or has been on the rolls as permanently and totally disabled for 10 years or more, he receives \$75 a month (formerly \$72). For veterans who are so nearly helpless or blind that they require the regular aid and attendance of another person, the uniform rate of \$120 a month is raised to \$129.

For the dependents of war veterans whose death was service-connected, payments are raised about 15 percent except for a widow without a child or for dependent parents. For widows of veterans of World Wars I and II and the Korean service whose death was not service-connected, the pension is now \$48.00 a month (formerly \$42.00); the rate for a widow and one child is increased from \$54.00 to \$60.00 a month and, for each additional child,

Selected current statistics

[Corrected to June 9, 1952]

Item	April 1952	March 1952	April 1951	Calendar year	
				1951	1950
Labor Force ¹ (in thousands)					
Total civilian.....	61,744	61,518	61,789	62,884	63,000
Employed.....	60,132	59,714	60,044	61,005	59,807
Covered by old-age and survivors insurance ²					35,164
Covered by State unemployment insurance ³	35,700	35,500	34,385	34,838	32,771
Unemployed.....	1,612	1,804	1,744	1,879	3,192
Personal Income ⁴ (in billions; seasonally adjusted at annual rates)					
Total ⁵	\$258.9	\$258.2	\$249.0	\$251.1	\$221.7
Employees' income ⁶	177.3	177.3	168.1	169.2	145.4
Proprietors' and rental income.....	47.8	47.5	48.1	48.9	44.0
Personal interest income and dividends.....	21.1	20.6	20.2	20.0	19.1
Public aid ⁷	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
Social insurance and related payments ⁸	7.7	7.7	6.9	6.9	6.1
Veterans' subsistence allowances ⁹ and bonuses.....	.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Miscellaneous income payments ¹⁰	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	4.1
Old-Age and Survivors Insurance					
Monthly benefits:					
Current-payment status: ¹¹					
Number (in thousands).....	4,549	4,512	3,890		
Amount (in thousands).....	\$160,445	\$159,332	\$139,637	\$1,884,531	\$1,018,116
Average primary benefit.....	\$42.05	\$42.10	\$42.90		
Awards (in thousands):					
Number.....	73	78	126	1,336	90
Amount.....	\$2,310	\$2,526	\$3,953	\$42,282	\$36,224
Unemployment Insurance ¹²					
Initial claims (in thousands).....	1,097	836	919	10,836	12,201
Weeks of unemployment claimed (in thousands).....	5,150	5,145	3,913	50,393	78,004
Weeks compensated (in thousands).....	4,368	4,674	3,109	41,599	67,901
Weekly average beneficiaries (in thousands).....	993	1,113	740	797	1,301
Benefits paid (in millions) ¹³	\$94	\$102	\$62	\$840	\$1,273
Average weekly payment for total unemployment.....	\$22.57	\$22.41	\$20.68	\$21.08	\$20.70
Public Assistance					
Recipients (in thousands):					
Old-age assistance.....	2,672	2,680	2,761		
Aid to dependent children:					
Families.....	598	597	646		
Children.....	1,546	1,540	1,652		
Aid to the blind.....	97	97	97		
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled.....	138	135	88		
General assistance.....	320	335	384		
Average payments:					
Old-age assistance ¹⁴	\$44.95	\$44.87	\$42.81		
Aid to dependent children (per family).....	76.39	76.20	73.58		
Aid to the blind.....	49.83	49.73	49.56		
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled.....	49.11	49.11	44.09		
General assistance.....	47.31	47.34	46.16		

¹ Continental United States only. Estimated by the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Monthly employment figures represent specific week and annual figures, average week (unemployment insurance data represent pay period instead of week).

² Estimated by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. Data for 1951 and 1952 not available.

³ Data from the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor.

⁴ Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce. Continental United States, except for employees' income, which includes pay of Federal civilian and military personnel in all areas.

⁵ Beginning January 1952, social insurance contributions from the self-employed excluded from total but not deducted from proprietors' income.

⁶ Civilian and military pay in cash and in kind, other labor income (except workmen's compensation), mustering-out pay, terminal-leave pay, and Government contributions to allowances for dependents of enlisted personnel. Excludes employee

contributions under social insurance and related programs.

⁷ Payments to recipients under the 4 special public assistance programs and general assistance.

⁸ Includes old-age and survivors insurance benefits; railroad, Federal, State, and local retirement benefits; veterans' pensions and compensation; workmen's compensation; State and railroad unemployment insurance and temporary disability benefits; and readjustment allowances to veterans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

⁹ Under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

¹⁰ Includes payments under the Government life insurance, national service life insurance, and military and naval insurance programs, the Government contribution to nonprofit organizations, business transfer payments, and recoveries under the Employer's Liability Act for railroad workers and seamen.

¹¹ Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit; calendar-year figures represent payments certified.

¹² Monthly amounts, gross; annual amounts adjusted for voided benefit checks and benefit refunds.

from \$6.00 to \$7.20. Widows and children of the veterans of the Spanish-American War, the Civil War, and the

Indian wars receive a 7½-percent increase in their payments. The minimum payment for the veterans of

these wars is now \$96.75 a month, except for Spanish-American War veterans with 70 days of service, who receive a minimum of \$64.50.

Another new law (Public Law 357) raises the amount of income a veteran or dependent may have and still be eligible for pension payments in cases of non-service-connected disability and death. The income limitation applies to veterans of World Wars I and II and Korean service, and their dependents. These limitations were raised from \$1,000 to \$1,400 for an unmarried veteran, a widow without child, or a child, and from \$2,500 to \$2,700 for a married veteran, or any veteran or widow with minor child or children.

In a special message accompanying the new law, President Truman urged Congress to authorize "a complete study of our veterans benefit programs and their relationships with our social insurance and other general welfare programs." He pointed out that "there was no social security system when the veterans pension laws were passed. When the social security law was enacted in 1935, the world was at peace and the fact that we were establishing a basic economic security system alongside the existing benefit program for veterans seemed comparatively unimportant. Little attention was paid to the 839,000 cases receiving pensions and compensation from the Veterans Administration in 1935, and since then no major steps have been taken to integrate and relate the two systems of benefits.

"I have pointed out several times in the past my belief that our first obligation to our veterans is to care for those who have disabilities resulting directly from their service to their country. Financial assistance to veterans with non-service-connected disabilities, on the other hand, should be put as soon as possible on the same basis as financial assistance payable to the nonveterans of our population.

"World War II left us with over 19,000,000 veterans. World events since then mean that hundreds of thousands more will be added each year. At the same time, we have expanded and perfected our social security laws so that they now protect most of our people. The consequences are obvious. Thousands

upon thousands of veterans and their families have entitlement to Government payments under both laws. This is confusing, wasteful, and, to many people, hard to understand."

Recommendations on Law-Enforcement Amendment

The third and final meeting of the group called together to advise the Bureau of Public Assistance on planning for the administration of the law-enforcement amendment was held in Chicago on March 31 and April 1, 1952. This amendment to title IV—one of the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act—requires "prompt notice to appropriate law-enforcement officials of the furnishing of aid to dependent children in respect of a child who has been deserted or abandoned by a parent." It goes into effect July 1, 1952.

At its first meeting, held November 29, 1950, the advisory group considered a policy statement interpreting the amendment and outlining the requirements for State plans. The official statement was issued to the States on June 11, 1951. Attention then was given to the developing of recommendations to be made to State agencies on methods of working with law-enforcement officials and with the families affected by the amendment.

The problem of parental desertion and nonsupport is broader than this amendment, and its implications are more far-reaching than those involved in the aid to dependent children program and public assistance administration as a whole. There have been various attempts to deal with the problem legislatively. The recommendations of the Council of State Governments on legislation for interstate cooperation (the model proposed "Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act") have been widely adopted, and other State legislation, old and new, has been utilized. Legislation alone, however, will not solve the problem. A constructive approach requires, in addition, that courts, law-enforcement officials, and social agencies concerned with family and child welfare work together to provide the needed services to families in trouble.

Although the amendment applies only to children on whose behalf aid

to dependent children has been furnished, its administration will doubtless have effects that will extend well beyond that program. In recognition of the need to bring other social agencies into planning with the public assistance agencies for administration of the law-enforcement amendment, the Bureau of Public Assistance invited to the final meeting of the advisory group representatives of the principal national agencies engaged in family and child welfare work. Among these were the American Public Welfare Association, the Child Welfare League of America, the Family Service Association of America, the National Child Welfare Commission of the American Legion, the National Desertion Bureau, the National Legal Aid Association, the National Mid-century Committee for Children and Youth, and the principal sectarian agencies engaged in similar work (Catholic, Jewish, Lutheran, and Methodist). As before, the advisory group included representatives of various State and local public assistance agencies (eight States), and staff from the Social Security Administration (Bureau of Public Assistance and Children's Bureau) and the Office of the General Counsel of the Federal Security Agency.

A draft of proposed recommendations had been circulated to the participants before the meeting and had also been sent to State public assistance agencies for comment. This draft and a summary of comments were the focus of the discussions at Chicago. Throughout the meeting there was constant recognition that the amendment provided an impetus for community organization through which over-all social policy to promote family solidarity could be examined and developed. The representatives of national private agencies stressed the mutuality of interest and responsibility between the public and private agencies and requested additional information that they could use with their local units or affiliates. They felt that it was important that local workers in private agencies should know about the amendment and be prepared to deal with any possible repercussions in their own programs or in the community as a whole when the amendment goes into effect.

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Old-Age Assistance Recipients: Reasons for Nonentitlement to Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Benefits

by CHARLES E. HAWKINS*

Even under the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act, there are many aged persons in this country who are not able to qualify for benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance program. Some of them, as their opportunities for employment and ability to work decline, are forced to apply for old-age assistance. Before the amendments, of course, the number of such persons was greater. The reasons that needy aged persons who were added to the old-age assistance rolls in April 1949 were not getting insurance benefits are examined in the following pages.

FIVE out of every 6 aged persons added to the public assistance rolls in April 1949 were not entitled to old-age and survivors insurance benefits. The insurance provisions of the Social Security Act had been in effect more than 12 years, but for one reason or another these persons had not qualified for benefits.

During 1949 an average of more than 45,000 persons a month were approved for old-age assistance. The old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries among them were receiving an average monthly benefit of about \$20. This amount with their other income, if any, was insufficient to meet their minimum needs, with the result that they required supplementary assistance payments.

Basic amendments to the coverage provisions and to the benefit formula in the old-age and survivors insurance program established by the Social Security Act were under consideration during 1949 and 1950 and were enacted into law in August 1950 (Public Law 734, Eighty-first Congress, second session). One major purpose of the amendments was to establish old-age and survivors insurance in its intended position as the major income-maintenance program for aged persons. The reasons that needy aged persons were not getting insurance

benefits were accordingly of great concern to public assistance agencies during this period.

Current factual data on the subject were needed both for immediate use in conjunction with the amendments that were under consideration and for long-time planning. Accordingly, the Bureau of Public Assistance, the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, and the State agencies responsible for the old-age assistance programs jointly undertook a sample study in March 1950 of the status of old-age assistance recipients with respect to old-age and survivors insurance. The study was limited to recipients recently added to the rolls, since this group had had the greatest opportunity to engage in covered employment. Most of these recipients had not been receiving public aid during all or part of the period during which the old-age and survivors insurance program had been in operation. Among all old-age assistance recipients, in contrast, there were many who had been unable to engage in any employment in the years after 1936, when jobs were first covered by the insurance program.

To obtain information for the study, personal interviews were held with most of the recipients in the sample, excluding those who were in receipt of old-age and survivors insurance benefits and those who were

known to have had no employment of any kind after 1936. So that these interviews could be conducted with a minimum expenditure of time and travel, it was desirable that the recipients chosen be those whom the assistance agency personnel would be seeing for other reasons. In most States, eligibility for old-age assistance is reviewed at 12-month intervals. Cases added to the rolls in April 1949, and not subsequently removed, were accordingly generally due for review in March or April 1950, and that time was selected for the interviews. A sample was selected from the group who had been added in April 1949.

The schedule was inevitably somewhat detailed as it had to account for the recipient's employment status in each of the 49 calendar quarters that had elapsed from the beginning of 1937 until April 1, 1949. For this reason a sample of sufficient size to provide statistically reliable detail for individual States was not used. The sample chosen (6,711 cases—one-sixth of the 40,266 cases added to the rolls in April 1949 and remaining on the rolls through March 1950) was large enough to permit desired cross classifications of national data and a substantial amount of detail by socioeconomic regions.

The study was a joint undertaking of the Bureau of Public Assistance, the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, and State and local public assistance agencies. The Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance assisted in the initial planning of the study's content and of the schedules and tabulations to be used, and it tabulated the data after the schedules were completed. The sample cases were selected by the State agency or local agencies in accordance with a uniform plan. Identifying informa-

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tion, including data on whether old-age and survivors insurance benefits were being received, was then recorded on the schedules.

For recipients who were not insurance beneficiaries, the schedules were routed through the State agencies and the central office of the Bureau of Public Assistance to the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, where quarters of covered employment were identified and entered on the schedules. These entries not only showed accurately the periods of covered employment but provided valuable benchmarks to which non-covered employment could be related in the subsequent personal interviews.

During the interview the recipient's employment history—as complete as possible—was reconstructed for the years from 1937 to 1949. State and local assistance agency personnel conducted the interviews and filled in schedule items. For those old-age assistance recipients who were ini-

tially identified as receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits, the study schedules were sent directly to the field offices of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, where detail on benefits was entered.

At the time of the study, in order to have insured status, an individual aged 65 or over had to have earned at least \$50 in covered employment in at least half the number of quarters elapsed after 1936 and before the quarter in which his sixty-fifth birthday occurred, with a minimum of 6 quarters. This requirement meant that old-age assistance recipients who had attained age 65 just before their approval for assistance in April 1949 needed 24 quarters of coverage to qualify for old-age and survivors insurance benefits. Those recipients who were over age 65 needed fewer quarters of coverage, since the 6-quarter minimum was applicable for persons whose sixty-fifth birthday occurred before July 1940. Covered

employment before January 1951 excluded agricultural employment—whether as an operator or for wages—domestic service in a private home, nonfarm self-employment, railroad employment, and employment for government agencies or nonprofit organizations.¹

Of the 40,266 recipients who were placed on old-age assistance rolls in April 1949 and who continued through March to receive assistance payments,

¹The 1950 amendments made it possible for anyone who was then aged 65 or who would attain age 65 by the middle of 1954 to qualify for old-age and survivors insurance benefits at any time after the attainment of age 65, on the basis of 6 quarters of covered employment acquired at any time after 1936. The definition of covered employment was extended to include, for 1951 and subsequent years, most self-employment other than that on farms, certain farm workers and domestic workers, certain Federal Government employees, and, under special agreements, State and local government employees and employees of nonprofit organizations.

Chart 1.—Old-age assistance recipients* not receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits, by agricultural employment and by other noncovered employment, 1937-49



* Added to the old-age assistance rolls in April 1949 and remaining on the rolls through March 1950. Data derived from sample representing one-sixth of these recipients.

¹ Excludes recipients who were receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits.

7,050 were also old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries whose incomes were insufficient to meet their needs. The remaining 33,216 were not entitled to insurance benefits, and all but a small group (1.2 percent of the total), who apparently had enough covered employment to qualify, were established as ineligible for insurance benefits at the time of the study. No effort was made to obtain an employment record for the deceased husbands of widowed recipients of assistance who were not insurance beneficiaries. This article is primarily concerned with the 33,216 old-age assistance recipients who were not insurance beneficiaries.

Recipients With Employment After 1936

Of the 33,216 recipients of old-age assistance who were not old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries, 17,622 or 53.1 percent had some quarters of employment² after 1936, 43.0 percent had no employment, and employment records were not available for 4.0 percent. About one-fourth of those with employment (12.6 percent of the total) had some employment in the first quarter of 1949, just before their first assistance payment. Very few of the recipients with employment had worked entirely in covered employment. For 60.9 percent, employment had been entirely of the noncovered types 32.0 percent had had some covered and some noncovered employment; and only 7.1 percent had been in covered employment exclusively.

Agricultural employment.—One of the most significant findings of the study was the extent to which the recently approved old-age assistance recipients had engaged in employments not covered by the Social Security Act. Numerically, the most important type of employment was agriculture. Of 17,622 recipients who

were not old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries and who had had some employment after 1936, there were 8,022 who had had part or all of their employment either as farm operators or as farm laborers (see chart). This number substantially exceeded the number of recipients (6,870) who had engaged in covered employment of all types.

Thirteen out of every 14 recipients in the study with employment in agriculture would have had enough quarters of coverage to have qualified for old-age and survivors insurance benefits if this employment had been covered by the Social Security Act. Of those with some employment in agriculture, 82.6 percent had spent more than half the period of their employment in agriculture, and 53.3 percent had not engaged in any other occupation.

Some persons with employment in agriculture had farmed for themselves and also worked for other farmers during the period of their employment. Some of them shifted from one type of farm employment to the other, in turn farming for themselves and working for others, while some supplemented their own farm operations by working for wages on a nearby farm. Of all the old-age assistance recipients studied who had had any employment in agriculture, a majority had spent the largest part of their time farming for themselves. However, the total number of persons who had worked on farms for wages (4,668) at any time during the period slightly exceeded the total with farm self-employment (4,374).³

The 11 States in the Southeast region accounted for one-third of all recipients studied but included more than half the recipients who were not insurance beneficiaries and had had agricultural employment. The distribution of these recipients between farm self-employment and farm employment for wages was approximately the same for the Southeast region as for the Nation.

Nonfarm self-employment.—Self-employment other than farming

ranked next in importance to agriculture in the work histories of recipients who were not old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries.⁴ Among the nonentitled recipients with any employment, 23.1 percent had some self-employment. More than half of this group had been self-employed for 7 years or more after 1936, and almost 2 out of every 10 had been so employed for at least 10 years. Nine out of every 10 of the recipients with a record of self-employment would have been able to qualify for insurance benefits if all their self-employment had been covered. Two-thirds of the recipients who had been self-employed also had engaged in other types of employment. Men receiving assistance outnumbered women by more than 4 to 1 in the group with self-employment, as compared with a ratio of slightly more than 2 to 1 among the recipients with any type of employment.

Domestic service.—Almost as many old-age assistance recipients studied had worked in domestic service in private homes as in nonfarm self-employment. Among the 3,906 recipients with domestic employment, women outnumbered men by about 6 to 1. The women who had worked in domestic service constituted 58.1 percent of all of the female recipients with an employment history who were not old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries. More than two-fifths of them had 7 years or more of this type of employment after 1936, and about one-fifth had more than 10 years. Of the recipients who had spent part of their time in domestic service, 78.0 percent had worked sufficiently long after 1936 to have qualified for insurance benefits if all their employment had resulted in quarters of coverage.

Other noncovered employment.—Work in agriculture, domestic service, and nonfarm self-employment jointly accounted for about 4 out of every 5 of the assistance recipients who were not old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries and who had some noncovered employment. Individually

²A quarter of employment in noncovered jobs was defined as any calendar quarter in which an individual worked for wages in cash or kind at least half the time or had self-employment throughout the quarter. It was assumed that anyone who had this amount of employment in a quarter would have been paid \$50 or more in wages required for a quarter of coverage, or received a comparable amount in self-employment.

³The total of the two numbers exceeds the total number of recipients with employment in agriculture because some of the recipients had had employment of both types.

⁴Self-employment (with the exception of such employment in agriculture and certain professions) is covered under the 1950 amendments for years in which net earnings in self-employment total \$400 or more.

Table 1.—Old-age assistance recipients¹ not receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits, with employment after 1936, by quarters of coverage and by sex, age, and region

Age and region	Total				Male				Female			
	Total number of recipients	Percent with specified number of quarters of coverage			Total number of recipients	Percent with specified number of quarters of coverage			Total number of recipients	Percent with specified number of quarters of coverage		
		6 or more	Less than 6	None		6 or more	Less than 6	None		6 or more	Less than 6	None
Total.....	17,622	20.9	18.1	61.0	11,862	24.5	19.1	56.3	5,760	13.3	16.0	70.6
Age group:												
65-69.....	10,170	28.3	19.2	52.5	6,492	34.1	20.1	45.8	3,678	17.9	17.8	64.3
70-74.....	4,344	14.9	19.2	65.9	3,072	17.8	21.1	61.1	1,272	8.0	14.6	77.4
75 and over.....	3,108	5.0	12.9	82.0	2,298	6.5	13.8	79.6	810	.7	10.4	88.9
Region:												
Northeast.....	2,292	31.7	18.3	50.0	1,464	38.9	18.0	43.0	828	18.8	18.8	62.3
Southeast.....	6,984	12.9	14.7	72.4	4,752	15.9	18.1	66.0	2,232	6.5	7.5	86.0
Middle.....	3,390	24.8	20.0	55.2	2,298	27.7	19.6	52.7	1,092	18.7	20.9	60.4
Northwest and Southwest.....	2,786	19.5	19.3	61.2	1,980	23.9	19.4	56.7	786	8.4	19.1	72.5
Far West.....	2,190	30.7	24.4	44.9	1,368	34.6	22.8	42.5	822	24.1	27.0	48.9

¹ Added to the old-age assistance rolls in April 1949 and remaining on the rolls through March 1950. Data derived from sample representing one-sixth of these recipients.

the other types of noncovered employment were not numerically important. Employment by State or local governments accounted for the largest number of quarters of employment for 5.7 percent of the nonentitled recipients; employment by nonprofit organizations accounted for 24 percent and by railroads for 1.0 percent. Miscellaneous and unidentified types of noncovered employment made up the major part of the employment of 9.4 percent.

Covered employment.—A total of 6,870 old-age assistance recipients who were not entitled to old-age and survivors insurance benefits had a record of one or more quarters of coverage. Of these, more than half (53.5 percent) had 6 or more quarters. Men outnumbered women by approximately 3 to 1 in the group of recipients with a record of covered employment.

There was also a larger percentage of male than of female recipients with 6 or more quarters of coverage (an amount sufficient to qualify them for insurance benefits under the 1950 amendments). Among the men with quarters of coverage, more than half (56.2 percent) had 6 or more quarters; the corresponding percentage for women was 45.4. Old-age assistance recipients with 6 or more quarters of coverage accounted for 20.9 percent of the recipients with employment after 1936 who were not insurance beneficiaries in March 1950 (table 1).

The proportion varied from approximately 1 recipient out of every 8 in the agricultural southeastern States to 1 out of every 3 in the predominantly industrial northeastern States.

The proportion of aged recipients who had quarters of coverage declined rapidly with the age of the recipients. Almost half of those under age 70 who had worked had acquired some quarters of coverage. In contrast, about one-third of those aged 70-74 and fewer than one-fifth of those aged 75 and over had any quarters of coverage. It appears that the recipients who did not need old-age assistance until several years after they had attained age 65 had tended to engage in farming or in self-employment, neither of which was covered employment before the 1950 amendments.

A comparison of the number of quarters of coverage each recipient had with the total number he needed to qualify for old-age and survivors insurance benefits indicates that 21.8 percent of the recipients who had any quarters of coverage could have qualified for insurance benefits on the basis of four additional quarters (1 year) or less. For 57.9 percent the additional quarters of coverage needed amounted to 12 or less.

To determine the extent to which the wartime demand for labor provided quarters of coverage for the old-age assistance recipients and also to what extent the limited employment

opportunities of the late 1930's had curtailed covered employment opportunities, the years between 1937 and 1949 were divided into 3 periods—prewar (1937-41), war (1942-45), and postwar (1946-49). It was found that 3 out of every 4 of the recipients with quarters of coverage had acquired some or all of these quarters during the war; for 1 out of 4, all their covered employment occurred during this period. About half the recipients acquired part or all of their quarters of coverage during the postwar period, including 1 out of every 10 whose only quarters were acquired after the war. Slightly more than one-third of the recipients with some quarters of coverage had acquired part or all of them before the war, and about 1 out of every 8 had had covered employment only in this period. As might be expected, the recipients had acquired most of their quarters of coverage during the war years. It was also found that more of the recipients had worked in covered employment during the postwar years than during the prewar years, despite the fact that they were then several years older.

Recipients who discontinued employment after 1936.—Of the old-age assistance recipients in the study, 2 out of every 5 who were not old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries had been employed after 1936 but had stopped working before 1949.

Disability was the most frequent reason that the recipients quit work, outnumbering other reasons by more than 2 to 1 and accounting for 27.7 percent of the recipients as compared with 12.8 percent for whom other reasons were reported. Among those who had stopped working because of disability, very few recovered sufficiently to consider themselves again able to work. Out of the 9,180 recipients who had stopped work because of disability, only 1.8 percent recovered. As many as 65.4 percent had been continuously disabled for a year or more when they were approved for assistance in April 1949, and 19.0 percent had been continuously disabled for five or more years.

Recipients With No Employment After 1936

More than two-thirds of the 14,280 recipients of old-age assistance who had no employment after 1936 were

housewives. Nearly one-fourth were unable to work at any time after 1936 because of disability, while about 1 out of every 18 did not work for other reasons. Housewives accounted for a majority (53.9 percent) of the female recipients who were not receiving insurance benefits. Among the 33,216 recipients who were not receiving insurance benefits, women outnumbered men by almost 4,500.

The proportion of female recipients who had been housewives increased somewhat with their age; the proportion of recipients of both sexes who had not worked because they had been disabled was even more closely related to age, the proportion increasing with the age of the recipients.

Other Characteristics of Recipients

The type and amount of employment in which a recipient of old-age assistance had engaged since 1936 determined whether he qualified for old-age and survivors insurance benefits. At the same time, the proportion of recipients added in April 1949 who were insurance beneficiaries varied considerably according to such factors as age, sex, race, and geographical location. Some of these factors are closely related to the employment records and have already been discussed; their effects on the total group of recipients studied are sufficient to warrant separate consideration.

Age.—The old-age assistance recipients studied were all aged 65 or over in April 1949 when they were added to the assistance rolls, and were accordingly aged 66 or over in March 1950. Approximately half were under age 70, about one-fourth were aged 70-74, and about one-fourth were 75 or over. Their median age was about 5 years younger than for all recipients on the old-age assistance rolls, roughly half of whom were over age 75.

There are in the population many persons who are in need before reaching age 65 and who qualify for old-age assistance promptly after reaching their sixty-fifth birthday. Probably the group of recipients under age 70 was rather heavily weighted with recipients of this type who were aged 66 at the time of the study. On the

other hand, there is a strong presumption that many of the recipients aged 70 or over had been self-sufficient before they found it necessary to apply for assistance. Certainly one of the major sources of self-sufficiency is employment, and it is accordingly not surprising to find that there had been a substantial amount of employment among the older recipients.

Of all the old-age assistance recipients studied, 17.5 percent were also old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries. Among recipients under age 70, the percentage was 15.3; for those in the age groups 70-74 and 75-79, the percentages were 23.6 and 19.9. Probably the most important factor in the low percentage of the recipients under age 70 who were insurance beneficiaries was the larger number of quarters of coverage needed to acquire insured status. This presumption is supported by the findings on quarters of coverage earned by recipients. The proportion of the recipients under age 70 who were not insurance beneficiaries and who had 6 or more quarters of coverage was almost twice the proportion of such recipients aged 70-74 (28.3 percent as compared with 14.9 percent). It was accordingly for the group under age 70 that the liberalized insured-status provisions of the 1950 amendments were most beneficial.

Sex.—Almost 47 percent of the assistance recipients in the study were men, and 53.4 percent were women

(table 2). Of the male recipients, 23.3 percent were also old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries; of the female recipients, 12.5 percent. Practically all the male recipients who were insurance beneficiaries were receiving primary benefits¹ based on their own employment records; dependent parent's benefits were received by only 0.1 percent of the males. In contrast, 8.8 percent of all the female recipients received wife's, widow's, and dependent parent's benefits, while 3.7 percent received primary benefits.

The importance of private domestic service in the employment records of female recipients is reflected in the small percentage who received primary benefits. While 30.5 percent of the women had some employment after 1936, only 12.1 percent of this group, or 3.7 percent of all female recipients studied, were receiving primary benefits in March 1950. More than 86 percent of the male recipients had some employment, and 26.8 percent of them (23.2 percent of the total) received primary benefits. This comparison may slightly understate the extent of entitlement to primary benefits by women, since some receiving wife's or widow's benefits may have been entitled to smaller primary benefits in their own right. The extent of understatement would be small, however, since the average wife's benefit received by the female beneficiary-recipients was about \$12, and the average widow's benefit about \$18.

The proportion of recipients who were being paid old-age and survivors insurance benefits varied more by socio-economic region among women than men. The extremes in the ranges between regions were in the Far West and Southeast. In the Far West, 36.1 percent of the male recipients were also insurance beneficiaries, almost 3 times the 13.0 percent who were entitled to benefits in the Southeast region. For female recipients the ratio was more than 4 to 1; 19.0 percent were entitled in the Far West and 4.7 percent in the Southeast.

¹The term "primary benefit" was changed to "old-age benefit" under the 1950 amendments.

Table 2.—Number of old-age assistance recipients and percent receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits, by sex and race

Sex and race	Number of recipients	Percent of recipients	
		Receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits	Not receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits
Total.....	40,266	17.5	82.5
Male ²	18,744	23.3	76.7
White.....	14,880	25.4	74.6
Nonwhite.....	3,860	15.5	84.5
Female ³	21,522	12.5	87.5
White.....	17,424	14.0	86.0
Nonwhite.....	4,092	5.7	94.3

¹ Added to the old-age assistance rolls in April 1949 and remaining on the rolls through March 1950. Data derived from sample representing one-sixth of these recipients.

² Includes 24 recipients with race unknown.

³ Includes 6 recipients with race unknown.

Race.—Out of every 5 old-age assistance recipients studied, 4 were white and 1 was nonwhite. Only about half as large a percentage of nonwhite recipients as of white recipients were also old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries—10.4 percent as compared with 19.3 percent. The difference is in substantial part attributable to the geographic concentration of the nonwhite recipients; 72.5 percent were in the 11 States comprising the Southeast region.

In the Southeast the percentage of recipients who were insurance beneficiaries was the lowest in the Nation, and while the proportions for white and nonwhite recipients varied, the difference was relatively small. For nonwhite recipients, the percentage with insurance benefits was 8.2, as compared with 9.0 for white recipients. In the rest of the country, which included only 27.5 percent of the nonwhite recipients, the difference was more marked; the percentage of nonwhite beneficiary-recipients was 15.8, as compared with 22.6 for white recipients.

Conclusion

The study showed that 1 recipient in every 6 added to the old-age assistance rolls in April 1949, who remained on the rolls through March 1950, was receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits but had insufficient resources, even with the insurance benefits, to meet his needs. One recipient in every 3 had worked long enough to qualify for insurance benefits (under the requirements in effect before the 1950 amendments) if all his employment had resulted in quarters of coverage but could not qualify because part or all of the employment was not covered under old-age and survivors insurance.

Approximately half the nonentitled assistance recipients who had worked after 1936 had part or all of their employment in agriculture. They were almost equally divided into two groups—those who had been self-employed farmers and those who had been agricultural laborers. Most of the remaining recipients who had worked had engaged in nonfarm self-

employment or domestic service in private homes. More than two-thirds of those who had not worked after 1936 were housewives; in many instances they were the wives or widows of men who had worked in noncovered employment.

The 1950 amendments that extended coverage under old-age and survivors insurance to most of the urban self-employed and to certain agricultural laborers and domestic workers in private homes will help to close the gaps in coverage. However, as long as gaps remain, a substantial number of persons who have worked fairly regularly in noncovered employment—especially in agriculture—may be expected to need old-age assistance.

About one-tenth of the recipients added to the old-age assistance rolls had been unable to work after 1936. These people were the victims of disability, one of the major hazards of contemporary life against which no insurance protection has been provided under the Social Security Act—either as originally enacted or in the amendments.

LAW-ENFORCEMENT AMENDMENT

(Continued from page 3)

The group recognized the need to study and appraise the results of the amendment, and it discussed methods for gathering data through current reporting and special studies. Specifically, the group recommended that a special study of the effects of the amendment be made after it has

been in operation for 1 year. State agencies that had already administered State legislation similar to the Federal amendment were able to contribute useful suggestions for sound administration gained from their experience. Major stress was placed on the need for services to the families affected by this amendment.

The advice and suggestions obtained from this meeting and from

the two that preceded it have furnished invaluable material for the development of Federal policy and standards for State practice. Because the 2-year lapse between the adoption of the legislation and its effective date has made careful advance planning possible, it is anticipated that the administration of this amendment will have positive values for the families affected.

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Records: Derivation of Byproduct Data

by WILLIAM H. CUMMINS*

A VISITOR to the offices of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance at Baltimore, Md., is usually impressed by the speed and accuracy with which his own wage account and his other personal records are located for him by clerks who seem to have no awe of the millions of records and scores of chattering machines through which they wend their way. What the casual visitor may not perceive is that the system that permits such speedy access to the employment and wage records of an individual employee also constitutes an important source of information on group employment patterns and personal characteristics of more than three-fourths of the workers in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. When these records are tabulated by age, race, sex, industry, and geographic area and by quarterly and annual earnings, the resulting statistical data not only help measure the scope and effectiveness of the Social Security Act but are also of widespread significance to the policy making and economic planning of Government, business, and labor.

As contrasted with the usual methods of collecting statistics, the process by which these data are obtained is so effortless and unobtrusive that it is not unusual for employers to ask: "How on earth do you get such information when we have no record that we have ever filled out a statistical questionnaire for your Bureau, and our tax returns contain no such details?"

Old-age and survivors insurance is just what the title implies. It is a Federal insurance system to which employers, employees, and most self-employed persons—other than farmers—contribute and under which monthly benefits are paid to retired workers, to their eligible dependents, and to survivors of deceased workers.

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Quarterly reports of wages paid to individual employees and annual reports of earnings by the self-employed are filed with the appropriate collector of internal revenue. He in turn transmits them to the Baltimore office of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, where the detailed records are kept. Here an individual record is prepared for each of the 90 million account-number holders with earnings in any reporting quarter, and summary records are maintained for the lifetime of each worker. The scope of this record-keeping job is best illustrated by estimates that some 18.5 million tax returns and 220 million earnings items covering taxable earnings of approximately \$135 billion will be received and recorded in 1952.

In 1936, when this Federal insurance system was initiated, it seemed apparent that the records of the Bureau would constitute a "gold mine" of information on wages and employment. Here, for the first time in documented form, would exist a perpetual history of the attachment of workers to certain industries or geographic areas, the migration of others from State to State or from industry to industry, the characteristic ages and annual wages of those employed in selected industries, and other facts of importance in shaping Government and public policies. Important, also, was the fact that these data could be obtained as "by-products" of normal administrative reports, without burdening the employer with questionnaires designed solely for statistical purposes. The advantages of this method of collecting statistics are apparent and are appreciated by both those who must file the returns and those who process them.

Sources of Wage and Employment Data

The three basic sources of old-age and survivors insurance wage and em-

ployment data are shown on the accompanying chart. These consist of Form SS-4, "Employer Application for Identification Number"; Form SS-5, "Employee Application for Account Number"; and Form 941, "Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return." In the interest of simplicity, no reference will be made here to any special forms or procedures developed for reporting by the self-employed.

Each employer subject to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act must apply for an identification number to be used on future tax returns. In his application, the employer states both the true name and the trade name of his firm, the nature of the activity, and the location of each place of business. He also gives certain other information relating to the type of ownership (individual, partnership, corporation, or other type of organization) and the origin of the business (purchased as a going concern, for example, or started as a new business). When received in the Baltimore office, these applications are checked to master files to ensure that they are not duplicates. They are then coded for geographic location, industry, type of organization, and origin of business. The appropriate codes are entered in a master punch card that is used in processing future tax returns.

In a similar manner, each employee must apply for an account number, which will be used by his employer in reporting future earnings and under which the Bureau will record his earnings for the remainder of his lifetime. In filling out the application for an account number, the employee enters the date of his birth, his sex and race, and his name and that of his mother and father. Most of these facts are coded and punched into a master employee card for accounting purposes and for future identification and claims determination.

At the end of each calendar quarter, the employer prepares Form 941, the report of taxable wages paid to in-

When the return is received in the Baltimore office, individual punch cards are prepared for each employee wage item. At this point, the employee wage cards contain only the

employee's name, account number, and taxable wages for the quarter. An employer total card is likewise prepared, in which is punched the name and identification number of the employer, the calendar quarter, the number of wage items appearing on the return, the total taxable wages, and the pay-period employment. The individual wage cards are then summarized, and the total number of such cards and the total wages are compared with the corresponding figures on the employer total card. If the amounts are identical, the tax return is said to be "in balance," and the employer and employee cards are released for further processing.

When these punching and balancing operations have been completed for all tax returns received for a calendar quarter, two separate files of punch cards have been created. The first of these, the employer total cards, are mechanically matched (or collated) to the employer master-card files that contain the industrial and geographic codes for each employer. In this operation, the codes are transferred from the master card to the matching total card. The total cards now contain the name and identification number of the employer, his industrial and geographic codes, the total wages, total wage items, pay-period employment, and the calendar quarter covered by the report.

The employee wage cards are accumulated for four consecutive quarters, sorted in account-number sequence, and then mechanically matched with the employee master-card file that contains the age, race, and sex codes for each employee. A sample¹ of employee wage cards is then selected for statistical purposes, and a new deck of statistical cards is prepared that omits information not essential to later statistical operations. These new cards, which might be called "worker cards," are then sorted by employer identification number and collated to the employer master-card file from which the appropriate industrial and geographic codes are obtained. Each worker card in the sample now contains the account number of the employee; his

age, race, and sex; his quarterly and annual taxable wages; the identification number of the employer; and the industrial and geographic codes.

Types of Available Data

It will be apparent that there are two broad categories of wage and employment data (as distinguished from claims and benefit statistics) that are available from these two sets of records.

The first of these, "employer statistics," provides information on the number of employing establishments, their births and mortality, and their wage payments and employment experiences, distributed by industry and geographic area. As a measure of employee distribution and business population, these data are valuable to business firms in determining areas of potential sales and quotas of established sales offices, and in conducting similar market research; to Government they have been useful in estimating the salary and wage component of national income, as a control on the accuracy and representativeness of statistical studies made on a sample basis by the Bureau of the Census and other agencies, and in defense planning. This type of information has widespread significance in economic analysis, and general public uses for the information have grown rapidly in recent years.

The second category, "employee statistics," is broad in scope and of diverse utility. At present, employee statistics find their greatest usefulness in analyses of current and proposed provisions of the Social Security Act; in studies of quarterly and annual earnings, guaranteed annual wages, and allied problems of employment duration and income maintenance; in research on problems of mortality and health, when correlated with data from other sources; in employment and manpower studies; and in formulating industrial pension plans. Eventually these data may have even greater value in general economic planning, for they provide information on employee earnings, by age, race, sex, industry, and geographic area; the recency and continuity of employment; mobility of workers in terms of geographic areas, industries, or individual employers;

annual earnings by industry and area; and similar important characteristics of the labor force.

Many years have been expended in developing these data to their present level of usefulness, and many more will be required to exploit their full potentialities. Some of the more difficult problems encountered in developing the industrial and geographic breakdowns of these data, and the unique procedures devised to meet them, are described in the following paragraphs.

Industrial and Geographic Classifications

It was recognized from the beginning of the program that the Bureau's wage and employment data would be of limited value unless they were classified by industrial activity and geographic location. Since geographic areas were so well defined, the selection of an appropriate code was dependent on the amount of detail ultimately needed in the tabulations. In the first few years of the program the Bureau used a geographic code consisting of six numerical digits, which identified the States, counties, and individual cities and towns. This code was supplanted by a four-digit classification, which separately identifies States, most counties, and cities that have county status.

The development of an appropriate industrial classification was a task of far greater magnitude, since no comprehensive and detailed code existed at the time. Numerous classifications had been developed by Government agencies for the industrial areas with which they were concerned, such as the Bureau of the Census classification of manufacturing establishments and the Bureau of Mines codes for mineral industries. Most of these codes, however, contained overlapping, partial, or obsolete groupings or large miscellaneous categories that reflected lack of interest in fringe industries or primary concern with the maintenance of established historical series.

As a first step, therefore, it was necessary to construct a complete industrial classification that would be applicable to the wide range of activities covered by the Social Security Act. To achieve comparability with

¹For a description of sampling methods see the *Bulletin*, June 1951, pages 17-19.

the statistics produced by other agencies, it was desirable to utilize existing codes wherever feasible and to resolve areas of conflict between such codes. Early efforts initiated by the Social Security Board were soon joined with those of the Division of Statistical Standards, Bureau of the Budget, which then sponsored the development of a standard industrial classification.

In the interim, from 1937 until 1941, the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance used the Social Security Board classification, which at that time consisted of about 70 major industry groups. While such codes were applicable to the majority of employer reports, the resulting data fell short of meeting administrative and analytical needs. Consequently, in 1942 questionnaires were sent to all covered employers to obtain current information on the nature of their business and the addresses of their establishments. At that time, the approved Standard Industrial Classification for manufacturing industries and the tentative code for nonmanufacturing industries promulgated by the Bureau of the Budget were applied to the newly refilled records. First steps toward a program of interagency coordination were taken when these coded questionnaires were transmitted to the State employment security agencies for incorporation of the codes in their records.

Establishment Reporting

About the same time, another important step was taken to correct one of the most serious obstacles to the production of accurate wage and employment data. Treasury Department regulations require that each employer file a consolidated report covering the employment of the entire firm. This method was satisfactory in handling reports filed by nearly 2 million "single-unit" firms that operated only one place of employment and whose total employment represented about 60 percent of that reported by all firms in a given quarter. It created a difficult statistical problem, however, with respect to some 20,000 "multi-unit" firms that operated nearly 200,000 establishments and whose quarterly employment accounted for the remaining 40 per-

cent. Some method was needed to obtain a breakdown of the multi-unit employment and wages that were allocable to various industries and geographic areas.

In 1941, the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance began making personal contacts with these multi-unit employers to enlist their cooperation in the adoption and use of a voluntary procedure called "establishment reporting." This plan involved the grouping of employee names by establishment within the consolidated tax return, the identification of each group by means of an employer-assigned number, and the filing of a master list of establishments with the Bureau. In effect, the plan provided a separate tax return for each such establishment, thus permitting more detail in the Bureau's industrial and geographic data. Contacts with the employers were highly favorable; more than 95 percent of the firms agreed to cooperate in the establishment reporting plan, and many who had originally declined to participate have since volunteered to do so.

Establishment reporting should not be construed as a statistical technique that is free from error. In most instances, individual payrolls permit accurate listings of employees for each of the establishments operated by the employer. This is particularly the case in the mining and manufacturing industries, or where the firm's various places of employment are widely dispersed geographically, large in size, or functionally dissimilar. The technique is not always applicable to the reports of some employers who maintain "confidential" payrolls on which are carried the names of executives who may actually work at various establishments of the company. A problem also exists in some of the retail and service industries, where numerous small establishments and a high incidence of employee transfers may make it impossible for the employer to show employee names by individual establishments. Such deviations from strict "establishment" reporting are relatively insignificant, affecting primarily the employer data on number and size of employing establishments and creating some minor inaccuracies at the county level in geographic tabulations of employee data.

Rotational Refiling

Once the employer had received his identification number, he had no obligation to notify the Bureau when changes occurred in the nature of his business or in the geographic location of his establishment. Some periodic recontact with him was therefore necessary to maintain the accuracy and currency of industrial and geographic codes. Questionnaires sent to the whole body of employers at long-time intervals did not seem to be the answer, for such projects were costly and voluminous in scope and created peak loads for the Bureau that might interfere with its regular administrative functions. Moreover, while periodic mass refiling would result in high accuracy of classifications at a point in time, a steady but unknown amount of deterioration in codes would take place during the intervening years.

Comparative studies indicated that there were varying rates of change in the type of industrial activity and the physical location of establishments. Mining establishments, for example, by their very nature showed little or no change over a period of years, and to a lesser extent the same was true of the heavy manufacturing industries. In retail and wholesale trade, however, and in the personal-service industries such changes were more frequent and might have an important effect on the accuracy of the industrial statistics.

From these studies a system of "rotational refiling" was evolved, under which questionnaires were sent to selected industries at intervals of from 1 to 5 years, depending on the frequency of the changes occurring in the industry. To obtain closer coordination with the statistical work of the State employment security agencies and to avoid duplication of contacts with employers, arrangements were made to supply the agencies with copies of employer questionnaires under procedures that permitted the States to challenge industry codes assigned by the Bureau.

Pay-Period Employment

Until recently, one additional problem remained unsolved with respect to the quarterly employer data. Since 1937, the employer's tax return

has contained a question relating to pay-period employment. The query currently appears on Form 941 as item 14 and asks for the "number of persons employed during pay period ending nearest the 15th of third month in quarter." This is the only statistical question asked of employers each quarter on Form 941, and it is an attempt to obtain a count of employment as of a given point in time as contrasted with the total number of employees during the 3-month period. The question is a standard one, approved by the Bureau of the Budget for use by State employment security agencies, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of the Census, and other agencies.

Since the answer to item 14 represented the pay-period employment for the firm as a whole, data for different geographic areas and industries could be determined with accuracy only for the single-unit firms. In the absence of pay-period figures for the individual establishments of multi-unit firms, the total pay-period employment was distributed by the Bureau to each reporting unit shown on the tax return in the same proportion as the wage items listed thereunder. Because the Bureau was unwilling to increase the burden of statistical reporting on employers,

this technique was followed for many years, with the full realization that it was not reliable since it did not allow for variations in labor turn-over, or for seasonality, catastrophe, or similar factors of unequal effect on the pay-period employment of different reporting units.

The growing importance of the data brought increasing pressures to obtain more accurate employer-reported figures. Consequently, early in 1952 personal interviews were held with a small sample of multi-unit employers to determine the additional effort involved in supplying an establishment breakdown of the total pay-period employment figure, and whether the firms would be willing to itemize these figures on the recapitulation attached to their quarterly tax returns. The response was uniformly favorable; each firm advised the Bureau that the answer to item 14 was a summation of individual figures collected from their various establishments, and the only additional effort would be that of copying these figures from work sheets to the quarterly report form.

With this encouragement, letters were sent to 17,000 multi-unit firms that were using establishment reporting methods as of March 1, 1952. The letter described the problem and

the solution proposed by the Bureau and asked for the reaction of the employer and his cooperation if feasible. Although the Bureau has always enjoyed friendly and cooperative relationships with employers, the scores of favorable and complimentary letters that poured into the Baltimore office were perhaps without precedent.

The psychological stimulus that resulted in such unexpected reaction is not one that lends itself to statistical evaluation alone. Within 2 months, about 9,000 replies had been received from these firms, more than 97 percent of whom agreed to furnish pay-period employment by establishment. While it is hoped that this attitude will also prevail among the employers who did not reply, the complete story will not be known until the tax returns for the first quarter of 1952 are received in Baltimore. An individual check will then be made to identify those cases in which no answer was received and no actual cooperation shown.

The problems that remain to be solved are primarily those relating to statistics produced by other Government agencies. Efforts to achieve greater comparability and a maximum of coordination with these data will be discussed in a later article.

Notes and Brief Reports

Social Welfare Expenditures, United States and Great Britain, 1949-50

All governments profess to seek the improvement of the economic and social well-being of their people, but agreement on measures of progress in achieving this goal is far from universal. Welfare values differ, as do the programs through which they are expressed. The same terms mean different things in different countries.

Largely through the efforts of international agencies, progress is being made toward the development of comparable indexes of the general well-being of the population. Such measures as expectation of life at birth, literacy, percent of unemployment, and per capita income have come to

possess a common meaning in most countries. At the same time, important advances have taken place, country by country, in the collection of the basic data underlying these indexes.

Another type of international comparison in this field involves the measurement of government effort as expressed, for instance, in expenditures for social welfare as a percent of national income or as a percent of government expenditures for all purposes. These ratios are useful gauges of national concern with social problems, although it should be recognized that the results are affected by such factors, among others, as the age composition of the population, the division of responsibility between public programs and voluntary effort, the coverage and relative maturity of

the income-maintenance programs and the acuteness of housing and other problems left as a legacy of the war.

The present note compares public social welfare expenditures in the United States and Great Britain in relation to national income and government expenditures for all purposes. The data relate to the fiscal year 1949-50, the most recent year for which fairly complete information is available, and include, in the United States, expenditures by Federal, State, and local governments, and in Great Britain, expenditures by the National Government and by local authorities. Social welfare, as used here, is broadly defined to include the income-maintenance programs (social insurance and related programs, public assistance, and family allowances), health and medical care programs, education, such welfare services as vocational rehabilitation and child care,

Table 1.—Government expenditures for welfare programs and for other purposes, by program, and amount of national income, United States and Great Britain, fiscal year 1949-50

Item	Government expenditures (In millions)	
	United States	Great Britain
Total ¹	\$65,100	£4,118
Welfare programs.....	22,775	1,900
Income-maintenance ²	9,249	655
Health services ³	3,079	421
Education ⁴	9,252	301
Other welfare services ⁵	812	17
Housing.....	291	77
Food subsidies ⁶	122	429
All other.....	42,325	2,218
National income.....	\$219,200	£11,457

¹ For the United States, represents expenditures for all purposes by Federal, State, and local governments, including expenditures from social insurance trust funds. For Great Britain, represents expenditures for all purposes by the National Government, local authorities, and the National Insurance Funds.

² In the United States: old-age and survivors insurance, railroad retirement, public employee retirement programs, State and railroad unemployment insurance and temporary disability programs, veterans' pensions and compensation, workmen's compensation, and public assistance. In Great Britain: pensions, benefits, and allowances under the National Insurance and National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts; family allowances, noncontributory old-age pensions, and national assistance; and the special programs for teachers, retired government employees, disabled veterans, disabled merchant seamen, and war-injured civilians.

³ Expenditures for public health services, medical care, hospital construction and medical research; includes medical services to veterans but excludes medical services to members of the Armed Forces.

⁴ Expenditures for preschool, elementary, secondary, and higher education; includes education benefits for veterans.

⁵ Vocational rehabilitation, child welfare services, and, for the United States, welfare services for veterans and institutional care.

⁶ For the United States, represents school lunch program. For Great Britain, represents net cost of trading services of the Food Ministry, and school milk and meals program.

Sources: Data for the United States from *Social Security Bulletin*, September 1951, p. 25, and October 1951, p. 15. Data for Great Britain (partly estimated) from *Preliminary National Income and Expenditure Estimates 1948 to 1951*, Cmd. 8486, March 1952; *Financial Statement (1950-51)*, Copy of "Statement of Revenue and Expenditure" as laid before the House by the Chancellor of the Exchequer when opening the Budget, 11 March 1950, H.C. 120; *Report of the Ministry of National Insurance for the Period 17 November 1944 to 4 July 1949*, Cmd. 7955, May 1950; *Second Report of the Ministry of National Insurance for the period 5 July 1949 to 31 December 1950*, Cmd. 8412, November 1951; *Report of the National Assistance Board for the year ended 31st December 1949*, Cmd. 8030, September 1950; *Report of the National Assistance Board for the year ended 31st December 1950*, Cmd. 8276, June 1951; 1950-51 Civil Estimates for the year ending 31st March 1951, March 6, 1950; *Education 1900-1950, The Report of the Ministry of Education ... for the Year 1950*, Cmd. 8244, June 1951; *Education in Scotland in 1950, A Report of the Secretary of State for Scotland*, Cmd. 8200, 1951.

housing programs, and food subsidy programs. As a group they are sometimes referred to in Great Britain as the "social services."

For programs in this general area the United States spent about \$23.6 billion in 1949-50, and Great Britain

spent about £2 billion (table 1). These expenditures represented approximately 10 percent of national income in the United States in that year and about 17 percent of Great Britain's income (table 2).

The greater part of the difference is accounted for by larger British programs in the fields of health services, food subsidy, and income maintenance. The United States has nothing comparable to the National Health Service, which provides comprehensive medical, hospital, and related services to 98 percent of the British population. In this country, medical care for most people is individually purchased or paid for through voluntary insurance. The British Government subsidy to meet the difference between the purchase price of food and the cost to the consumer, a cost-of-living stabilization program dropped this year, has no analogy in this country. Both countries, however, provide free or partly free lunches to school children.

The income-maintenance programs (benefits and assistance payments) took almost 6 percent of Great Britain's national income as compared with 4 percent of that in the United States. The risk and population coverage of the British social insurance programs is more extensive, and because the programs are relatively more mature the ratio of beneficiaries to covered population is higher. Another factor is the British family allowance program, which has no counterpart in this country.

Great Britain spent relatively seven times as much on public housing as the United States did. Her housing deficit, made more acute by bombing damage during the war, exceeds this country's by a large margin.

On the other hand, the United States spent relatively more on education and "other" welfare services. Outlays for education were relatively larger in the United States even when adjusted to exclude the program for veterans' education benefits, which represented a more sizable program in the United States than in Great Britain.

Similar differences are apparent when social welfare expenditures are related to government expenditures for all purposes. A little more than one-third of all government expendi-

Table 2.—Welfare expenditures under civilian public programs as percent of national income and total government expenditures, by program, United States and Great Britain, fiscal year 1949-50

Program	Welfare expenditures	
	United States	Great Britain
As percent of national income		
Total.....	10.4	16.6
Income-maintenance programs.....	4.2	5.7
Health services.....	1.4	3.7
Education.....	4.2	2.6
Other welfare services.....	.4	.1
Housing.....	.1	.7
Food subsidies.....	.1	3.7
As percent of total government expenditures		
Total.....	35.0	46.1
Income-maintenance programs.....	14.2	15.9
Health services.....	4.7	10.2
Education.....	14.2	7.3
Other welfare services.....	1.2	.4
Housing.....	.4	1.9
Food subsidies.....	.2	10.4

Sources: See table 1.

tures (Federal, State, and local) in the United States in the fiscal year 1949-50 were devoted to the social welfare programs enumerated. The comparable ratio in Great Britain was 46 percent. The United States spent a larger proportion of the government budget for education and for "other" welfare services. In the other programs relatively larger expenditures were made by Great Britain than by the United States.

On a relative scale the spread between the two countries in welfare expenditures as a percent of government expenditures (United States, 35.0 percent; Great Britain, 46.1 percent—a ratio of 100 to 132) was not so great as the spread in welfare expenditures taken as a percent of national income (United States, 10.4 percent; Great Britain, 16.6 percent—a ratio of 100 to 160). The difference is accounted for by the fact that total government expenditures represent a larger share of the national income in Great Britain (35.9 percent as compared with 29.7 percent in the United States).

Old-Age Benefit Awards, 1951

During 1951, old-age benefits were awarded to 703,000 persons, an increase of 24 percent from the previous high established a year earlier. Almost 49 percent of these persons were new eligibles—persons who qualified for old-age benefits solely as a result of the liberalized insured-status provisions in the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act (table 1). Women represented 34 percent of the new eligibles and 18 percent of the 1939 eligibles.

Of the awards to 1939 eligibles, almost 24 percent (slightly less than in 1950) were to persons who attained age 65 during the year; the proportion was slightly higher for women than for men. Likewise, 24 percent of the awards to new eligibles were made to persons who reached age 65 in 1951. The percentages of new eligibles awarded benefits show a steady decline at the older ages since the liberalization in the insured-status requirements was greatest for persons aged 65 (from 28 or 29 quarters of coverage to only 6) and was less at each successive age. For persons reaching their seventy-sixth birthday in the first 6 months of 1951 or earlier, there was no liberalization at all, since they needed only 6 quarters of coverage to be fully insured under the 1939 amendments.

Persons aged 75 or over represented almost 23 percent of the 1939 eligibles; this age group represented only 16 percent in 1950 and only 9 percent in 1949. The large increase resulted chiefly from the provision in the 1950 amendments that permits beneficiaries aged 75 or over to receive monthly benefits even though they are earning more than \$50 a month in covered employment.

For persons awarded old-age benefits who were eligible under the 1939 legislation, the average ages were 70.1 for men and 69.5 for women—an increase of about three-fourths of a year in each case from 1950. These older average ages resulted chiefly from the large number of awards to persons aged 75 or over. About 41 percent of the 1939 eligibles awarded benefits in 1951 were aged 70 or over, an increase from the 35 percent in 1950 and equal to the all-time high set in 1946. Among the new eligibles, the average

ages were 68.2 for men and 67.7 for women, only slightly higher than in 1950. These average ages reflect the

larger percentage of awards to newly eligible persons at ages 65–69 and the absence from the group of persons

Table 1.—Number, percentage distribution, and average monthly amount of old-age benefits awarded in 1951, by eligibility status, age, and sex of beneficiary

(Based partly on 20-percent sample)

Age ¹	Total			Male			Female		
	Number	Percent	Average monthly amount	Number	Percent	Average monthly amount	Number	Percent	Average monthly amount
Total...	702,984	100.0	\$37.54	521,366	100.0	\$40.34	181,618	100.0	\$29.49
65.....	165,314	23.5	41.20	117,124	22.5	45.37	48,190	26.5	31.67
66.....	114,006	16.2	39.34	82,362	15.8	42.85	31,644	17.4	30.22
67.....	74,454	10.6	36.30	53,146	10.2	39.44	21,308	11.7	28.47
68.....	59,062	8.4	35.28	42,035	8.1	38.29	16,967	9.3	27.81
69.....	51,391	7.3	33.90	37,399	7.2	36.42	13,992	7.7	27.14
70.....	42,298	6.0	33.91	31,274	6.0	36.30	11,024	6.1	27.12
71.....	37,542	5.3	32.64	28,032	5.4	34.59	9,510	5.2	26.89
72.....	28,840	4.1	32.48	21,802	4.2	34.32	7,038	3.9	26.79
73.....	23,122	3.3	32.52	17,908	3.4	34.10	5,214	2.9	27.11
74.....	17,479	2.5	32.99	13,913	2.7	34.26	3,566	2.0	28.04
75.....	23,399	3.3	41.85	19,691	3.8	43.40	3,708	2.0	33.62
76.....	16,323	2.3	40.86	13,718	2.6	41.98	2,607	1.4	34.94
77.....	11,766	1.7	40.75	9,981	1.9	41.70	1,785	1.0	33.42
78.....	9,454	1.3	40.67	8,109	1.6	41.42	1,345	.7	36.15
79.....	8,022	1.1	39.71	6,898	1.3	40.44	1,124	.6	35.19
80-84.....	16,791	2.4	39.15	14,606	2.8	39.77	2,185	1.2	35.03
85-89.....	3,308	.5	40.53	2,949	.6	40.80	359	.2	38.32
90 and over.....	471	.1	44.12	419	.1	44.24	52	(7)	43.11
1939 eligibles									
Total...	361,437	100.0	\$49.17	295,764	100.0	\$50.54	65,673	100.0	\$41.61
65.....	84,635	23.5	53.49	68,725	23.2	55.52	16,110	24.5	44.85
66.....	53,371	14.8	52.93	43,270	14.6	54.91	10,101	15.4	44.44
67.....	31,288	8.7	51.81	25,322	8.6	53.67	5,966	9.1	43.92
68.....	24,147	6.7	51.38	19,321	6.5	53.58	4,826	7.3	42.60
69.....	20,215	5.6	50.02	16,299	5.5	52.11	3,916	6.0	41.43
70.....	17,144	4.7	49.84	13,651	4.6	52.27	3,493	5.3	40.38
71.....	14,981	4.1	48.25	11,890	4.0	50.45	3,091	4.7	39.78
72.....	12,389	3.4	46.48	9,869	3.3	48.64	2,520	3.8	38.00
73.....	10,922	3.0	45.25	8,863	3.0	47.10	2,059	3.1	37.29
74.....	9,780	2.7	42.39	7,955	2.7	44.02	1,825	2.8	35.26
75.....	18,085	6.0	47.48	15,453	5.2	48.96	2,632	4.0	38.79
76.....	14,468	4.0	42.76	12,214	4.1	43.84	2,254	3.4	36.93
77.....	11,766	3.3	40.75	9,981	3.4	41.70	1,785	2.7	35.42
78.....	9,454	2.6	40.67	8,109	2.7	41.42	1,345	2.0	36.15
79.....	8,022	2.2	39.71	6,898	2.3	40.44	1,124	1.7	35.19
80-84.....	16,791	4.6	39.15	14,606	4.9	39.77	2,185	3.3	35.03
85-89.....	3,308	.9	40.53	2,949	1.0	40.80	359	.5	38.32
90 and over.....	471	.1	44.12	419	.1	44.24	52	.1	43.11
New eligibles									
Total...	341,547	100.0	\$25.23	225,602	100.0	\$26.57	115,945	100.0	\$22.62
65.....	80,479	23.6	28.24	48,399	21.5	30.95	32,080	27.7	24.14
66.....	60,635	17.8	27.38	39,092	17.3	29.50	21,543	18.6	23.55
67.....	43,166	12.6	25.06	27,824	12.3	26.49	15,342	13.2	22.46
68.....	34,855	10.2	24.12	22,714	10.1	25.29	12,141	10.5	21.93
69.....	31,176	9.1	23.44	21,130	9.4	24.35	10,046	8.7	21.52
70.....	25,154	7.4	23.04	17,623	7.8	23.93	7,531	6.5	20.97
71.....	22,561	6.6	22.28	16,142	7.2	22.92	6,419	5.5	20.69
72.....	16,451	4.8	21.94	11,933	5.3	22.46	4,518	3.9	20.54
73.....	12,200	3.6	21.13	9,045	4.0	21.36	3,155	2.7	20.47
74.....	7,699	2.3	21.06	5,958	2.6	21.23	1,741	1.5	20.47
75.....	5,314	1.6	22.68	4,238	1.9	23.11	1,076	.9	20.97
76.....	1,837	.5	26.03	1,504	.7	26.93	333	.3	22.21

¹ Age on birthday in 1951.
² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Only persons reaching their 76th birthday during July-December 1951 can qualify as new eligibles.

Table 2.—Number and percentage distribution of old-age benefits awarded in 1951, by eligibility status, amount of benefit, and sex of beneficiary

[Based on 20-percent sample]

Amount of monthly benefit	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	702,984	100	521,366	100	181,618	100
\$20.00.....	243,342	34	149,197	29	94,145	52
20.10-29.90.....	70,016	10	47,849	9	22,167	12
30.00-39.90.....	74,249	11	54,010	10	20,239	11
40.00-49.90.....	102,257	15	77,136	15	25,121	14
50.00-59.90.....	116,915	17	100,324	19	16,591	9
60.00-68.50.....	96,205	14	92,850	18	3,355	2
1939 eligibles.....	361,437	100	295,764	100	65,673	100
\$20.00.....	32,454	9	24,423	8	8,031	12
20.10-29.90.....	16,931	5	11,247	4	5,684	9
30.00-39.90.....	29,630	8	18,910	6	10,720	16
40.00-49.90.....	77,023	21	55,007	19	22,016	34
50.00-59.90.....	111,810	31	95,848	32	15,962	24
60.00-68.50.....	93,589	26	90,329	31	3,260	5
New eligibles.....	341,547	100	225,602	100	115,945	100
\$20.00.....	210,888	62	134,774	55	76,114	74
20.10-29.90.....	53,085	16	36,602	16	16,483	14
30.00-39.90.....	44,619	13	35,100	16	9,519	8
40.00-49.90.....	25,234	7	22,129	10	3,105	3
50.00-59.90.....	5,105	1	4,476	2	629	1
60.00-68.50.....	2,616	1	2,521	1	95	(1)

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 3.—Number and average monthly amount of old-age benefits in current-payment status at the end of each calendar quarter, by eligibility status, June 1950–December 1951

[Based partly on 20-percent sample; corrected to May 30, 1952]

Calendar quarter ending—	Total		1939 eligibles		New eligibles		As percent of all old-age beneficiaries
	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	
June 1950.....	1,384,823	\$26.30	1,384,823	\$26.30	—	—	—
September 1950.....	1,444,772	46.62	1,432,558	46.70	12,214	\$26.32	1
December 1950.....	1,770,984	43.86	1,517,267	46.96	253,717	25.33	14
March 1951.....	1,971,703	43.10	1,606,073	47.14	365,630	25.31	19
June 1951.....	2,090,668	42.57	1,654,199	47.17	436,469	25.13	21
September 1951.....	2,204,016	42.23	1,703,359	47.28	500,657	25.03	23
December 1951.....	2,278,470	42.14	1,738,089	47.44	540,381	25.07	24

over age 76. For all persons, regardless of the type of eligibility, the average ages were about 69.5 for men and 68.5 for women, increases of about 1 year and $\frac{1}{2}$ year, respectively, from the corresponding figures in 1949.

The average old-age benefit award in 1951 was \$37.54, an increase of \$4.30

from the average amount awarded in the previous year under the 1950 amendments. This higher average benefit was due chiefly to the decrease in the proportion of new eligibles, who in 1950 represented two-thirds of the total number of persons awarded old-age benefits under the 1950 amend-

ments and in 1951 about half the total number. The average benefit for these new eligibles was \$25.23, slightly less than in 1950. The average benefit awarded to 1939 eligibles was \$49.17, also slightly less than in 1950. The average benefit amount for women was lower than for men; the difference was \$9 for 1939 eligibles and \$4 for new eligibles.

The minimum monthly amount of \$20 was payable in 62 percent of the awards to new eligibles; for women, comprising one-third of the newly eligible group, 74 percent of the awards were for the minimum amount (table 2). In contrast, the \$20 minimum was payable in only 9 percent of the awards to 1939 eligibles, while \$50 or more was payable in 57 percent of these cases. Most of the new eligibles were persons who had worked irregularly since 1936 or who had worked for only a limited period in employment covered by the Social Security Act. Consequently, they did not have enough quarters of coverage to be insured under the 1939 amendments but did qualify as a result of the liberalized insured-status provisions in the 1950 amendments. Such persons have, on the whole, substantially lower average monthly wages, fewer increment years, and, hence, lower benefit amounts than do persons insured under the 1939 amendments, who are more likely to have worked regularly in covered employment.

The rapid growth in the number of new eligibles receiving old-age benefits is indicated in table 3; by the end of December 1951, they comprised almost one-fourth of all old-age beneficiaries.

The average monthly benefit payable at the end of December 1951 to new eligibles was \$25.07, only slightly more than half that payable to 1939 eligibles. Chiefly because of this low average for new eligibles, the increase from June 1950 to December 1951 in the average monthly amount for all old-age beneficiaries was only 60 percent, even though the average amount payable to 1939 eligibles increased during the same period by 80 percent.

Recent Publications*

General

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION. *Annual Report for 1951.* (H. Doc. 445, 82d Cong., 2d sess.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1952. 108 pp.

The agency's first annual report.

"General Agreement on Social Security Between France and the Federal Republic of Germany." *Industry and Labour*, Geneva, Vol. 7, Apr. 1, 1952, pp. 276-282. 25 cents.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. *Conditions of Work in the Fishing Industry.* (Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 30.) Geneva: The Office, 1952. 215 pp. \$1.25.

Includes a chapter on social security.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. *Social Security: Achievements and Future Policy. Fifth Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation, Rio de Janeiro, April 1952.* (Report II.) Geneva: International Labor Office, 1952. 108 pp.

The development, changes, and guiding principles of social security in the American countries during 1936-51, and suggestions for the planning of future policy.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION. **IRON AND STEEL COMMITTEE.** *Welfare Services in the Iron and Steel Industry.* (Report III, Fourth Session, Geneva, 1952.) Geneva: International Labor Office, 1952. 80 pp.

LANG, FRANK. "Growth of Government Insurance in the United States." *American Economic Security* (Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.), Washington, Vol. 9, Mar.-Apr. 1952, pp. 27-38. 25 cents.

MANNIO, NILO A. "Trends of Social Security in Nordic Countries." *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Geneva, Jan. 1952, pp. 3-13. \$2.50 a year.

The social security programs in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden.

*Prepared in the Library, Federal Security Agency. Orders for the publications listed should be directed to publishers or booksellers; Federal publications for which prices are listed should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

MICHIGAN. UNIVERSITY. INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL RESEARCH. SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER. *Life Insurance Ownership Among American Families, 1951. Special Tabulations Prepared for the Institute of Life Insurance from Data Collected in the 1951 Survey of Consumer Finances Conducted for the Federal Reserve Board.* (Survey Research Center Series, No. 8.) Ann Arbor: The Institute, 1952. 37 pp.

QUATTLEBAUM, CHARLES A. *Federal Educational Activities and Educational Issues Before Congress.* (H. Doc. 423, 82d Cong., 2d sess.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1952. 567 pp.

"Social Security in the Central American Countries: I and II, Social Security Seminar (San José, Costa Rica, 15-25 January 1951)." *International Labour Review*, Geneva, Vol. 65, Jan. 1952, pp. 93-105; Feb. 1952, pp. 211-231. 60 cents a copy. Discusses the work of the Seminar and surveys the social security services in the Central American countries.

ZELENKA, A. "Financial Organisation of Social Security." *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Geneva, Feb. 1952, pp. 1-80. \$2.50 a year.

By the chief actuarial adviser to the International Labor Office.

Retirement and Old Age

BAKER, HELEN. *Retirement Procedures Under Compulsory and Flexible Retirement Policies.* Princeton: Princeton University, Department of Economics and Social Institutions, Industrial Relations Section, 1952. 65 pp. \$2.

A study of experience and current thinking in 14 companies in six major industries with respect to "(1) compulsory retirement of employees at normal retirement age, (2) flexibility of retirement above and below the normal retirement age, and (3) preparation of employees for retirement."

COHEN, WILBUR J. "Social Security Coverage of Institutions of Higher Education: A Progress Report." *Higher Education* (Office of Education), Washington, Vol. 8, May 15, 1952, pp. 212-215.

FITZGERALD, ROBERT E. "The Penalty

of Compulsory Retirement." *West Virginia Medical Journal*, Charleston, Vol. 48, May 1952, pp. 126-128, 50 cents.

LINDSEY, FRED D. "Which Pays Higher Benefits, Old-Age Assistance or OASI?" *American Economic Security* (Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.), Washington, Vol. 9, Mar.-Apr. 1952, pp. 38-41. 25 cents.

Concludes that payments are higher under old-age and survivors insurance.

NEWMAN, THERESE COMCOWICH. *Negotiated Pension Plans in Connecticut Manufacturing Industries.* (Bulletin No. 3.) Storrs, Conn.: University of Connecticut, Labor-Management Institute, Oct. 1951. 47 pp. Single copies free.

Gives the provisions of the various pension plans.

ROBBINS, RAINARD B. *Pension Planning in the United States.* William C. Greenough, editor. New York: Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, 1952. 197 pp. Processed.

Reviews the "development of pension planning for different classes of workers, centering attention on the forces that have operated and the principles that have evolved."

U. S. BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE TRUST FUND. *Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund: Twelfth Annual Report.* (S. Doc. 120, 82d Cong., 2d sess.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1952. 37 pp.

The report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951; includes estimates of operations for 1952-56, a statement on the long-range actuarial status of the trust fund, and a discussion of the effects of the 1950 amendments on the fund's operations.

U. S. CONGRESS. HOUSE. COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS. *Social Security Act Amendments of 1952.* (H. Rept. 1944, 82d Cong., 2d sess.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1952. 51 pp.

Report on H. R. 7800, amending title II of the Social Security Act.

U. S. CONGRESS. SENATE. COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE. SUBCOMMITTEE. Retirement. Hearings, 82d Congress, 1st and 2d Sessions, on S. 995 and S. 2968 and Related Bills to Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act. Washing-

(Continued on page 20)

Current Operating Statistics

Table 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940–52
[In thousands; data corrected to June 10, 1952]

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor programs										Unemployment insurance programs					
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits ¹				Survivor benefits				Temporary disability benefits ²		State laws ¹⁰	Service-men's Readjustment Act ¹¹	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ¹²			
		Social Security Act	Railroad Retirement Act	Civil Service Commission ³	Veterans Administration ⁴	Monthly		Lump-sum ⁷		Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ¹¹							
						Social Security Act ⁶	Railroad Retirement Act ⁵	Civil Service Commission ³	Veterans Administration ⁴		Social Security Act				Other ⁸		
Number of beneficiaries																	
1951																	
April		2,650.6	259.1	163.9	2,370.8	1,239.5	144.8	28.1	1,005.4	34.4	12.2	31.6	27.3	740.2	2.2	27.0	
May		2,704.5	260.5	164.5	2,373.0	1,264.4	145.9	29.1	1,009.6	39.3	12.0	30.5	24.4	773.5	1.6	19.4	
June		2,748.2	261.1	165.4	2,373.6	1,285.4	146.8	29.9	1,012.3	33.0	11.2	32.3	22.3	821.4	1.2	15.8	
July		2,798.5	262.0	166.2	2,374.9	1,300.4	147.5	30.8	1,013.5	30.1	10.3	29.0	23.9	747.8	1.2	19.5	
August		2,858.1	262.9	167.6	2,378.9	1,318.4	148.1	31.6	1,016.1	36.7	11.3	28.0	30.7	801.0	1.1	24.6	
September		2,896.7	263.3	168.4	2,381.2	1,335.8	148.9	32.3	1,016.2	32.8	9.4	26.8	28.6	757.8	.8	20.7	
October		2,932.9	263.9	169.2	2,385.5	1,357.9	150.6	33.2	1,018.6	37.0	11.9	27.6	32.9	712.8	.5	21.2	
November		2,960.6	264.7	170.2	2,388.7	1,371.6	151.0	33.9	1,019.4	30.5	9.1	26.6	31.5	749.3	.7	30.9	
December		2,993.9	267.1	171.0	2,391.0	1,385.1	149.7	34.5	1,020.3	27.8	7.6	27.2	28.9	797.3	.7	31.6	
1952																	
January		3,030.6	284.0	171.7	2,392.6	1,402.7	149.7	35.4	1,028.7	39.3	10.5	27.6	38.3	1,185.2	.9	48.3	
February		3,056.2	308.1	172.5	2,393.8	1,419.6	150.5	36.2	1,031.3	38.8	9.7	28.6	28.6	1,146.4	.8	48.3	
March		3,076.9	324.4	173.3	2,398.1	1,435.2	151.4	37.2	1,029.6	40.0	11.1	¹⁰ 32.4	28.3	1,112.8	.6	41.0	
April		3,094.4	336.2	173.9	2,403.5	1,454.2	152.3	38.2	1,036.4	40.2	13.0	¹⁰ 31.3	27.4	992.6	.4	35.6	
Amount of benefits ¹⁴																	
1940		\$1,188,702	\$21,074	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$7,784	\$1,448	\$105,696	\$11,736	\$12,267			\$518,700		\$15,961	
1941		1,085,488	55,141	119,912	64,933	320,561	25,454	1,559	111,799	13,328	13,943			344,321		14,537	
1942		1,130,721	80,305	122,806	68,115	325,265	41,702	1,603	111,193	15,038	14,342			344,084		6,208	
1943		1,211,465	97,257	125,795	72,961	331,350	57,763	1,704	116,133	17,830	17,255	\$2,857		79,643	\$4,215	917	
1944		1,118,798	119,009	129,707	77,193	454,279	76,942	1,765	144,302	22,146	19,238	5,035		62,385	126,630	2,359	
1945		2,065,566	157,391	137,140	83,874	697,830	104,231	1,772	254,238	26,135	23,431	4,669		445,866	1,064,850	1,743,718	
1946		5,149,761	230,285	149,188	94,585	1,208,984	130,139	1,817	333,640	27,267	30,610	4,761		776,165	970,542	39,401	
1947		4,700,827	209,830	177,053	106,876	1,676,029	153,109	19,283	382,515	29,517	33,115	26,024	\$11,368	793,265	510,167	28,599	
1948		4,510,041	366,887	208,642	132,852	1,692,215	201,369	39,257	477,406	33,158	31,771	59,066	30,103	1,737,279	430,194	103,596	
1949		5,694,080	454,483	240,893	158,973	1,711,182	176,736	36,011	413,912	32,315	32,140	35,572	30,843	1,373,426	34,653	59,804	
1950		5,357,432	718,473	254,240	175,787	1,732,208	299,672	43,884	491,579	32,740	33,578	70,880	28,099	840,411	2,234	20,217	
1951		¹⁰ 5,560,522	1,361,046	268,733	196,529	1,647,938	523,485	49,527	14,014	519,398	57,337	33,356	(18)	26,297			
1952																	
April		440,052	100,694	21,334	16,046	138,046	38,942	3,719	1,081	42,832	4,705	3,151	2,957	2,432	62,294	211	1,608
May		451,242	102,267	21,424	16,224	138,356	39,614	3,749	1,133	42,552	5,385	3,053	3,097	2,252	70,799	156	1,181
June		448,150	103,545	21,462	16,296	136,336	40,164	3,775	1,151	43,179	4,501	2,984	2,880	1,999	68,750	106	992
July		447,534	105,140	21,522	16,411	136,877	40,580	3,796	1,193	43,325	4,121	2,688	2,861	2,023	65,917	114	966
August		461,753	107,018	21,588	16,656	136,230	41,101	3,816	1,217	43,608	5,018	3,030	2,891	2,808	75,131	97	1,544
September		460,740	108,246	21,615	16,622	135,173	41,669	3,842	1,248	43,075	4,468	2,514	2,455	2,563	62,049	68	1,133
October		461,013	109,493	21,660	16,880	137,523	42,332	3,896	1,288	44,940	5,041	3,146	2,862	3,082	67,449	55	1,376
November		464,127	110,473	24,441	16,877	136,590	42,741	5,158	1,372	43,930	4,164	2,428	2,654	2,866	68,607	52	1,774
December		468,247	111,646	24,774	16,955	136,062	43,145	5,123	1,318	45,617	3,810	1,870	2,609	2,701	70,624	59	1,934
1952																	
January		522,902	113,046	25,662	17,124	137,537	43,674	5,296	1,384	45,266	5,431	2,681	2,885	3,387	110,469	84	2,976
February		511,266	114,004	26,683	17,287	136,561	44,168	5,404	1,414	44,573	5,305	2,700	¹³ 2,784	2,447	105,023	66	2,847
March		512,794	114,703	27,400	17,380	137,533	44,628	5,524	1,461	45,519	5,456	3,132	¹³ 3,247	2,602	101,564	56	2,589
April		507,566	115,262	27,875	17,533	138,037	45,184	5,571	1,501	45,281	5,431	3,576	¹³ 3,296	2,432	94,385	45	2,157

¹ Under the Social Security Act, retirement benefits—old-age, wife's, and husband's benefits, and benefits to children of old-age beneficiaries—partly estimated. Under the other 3 systems, benefits for age and disability; beginning December 1951, spouse's annuities under the Railroad Retirement Act.

² Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; excludes noncontributory payments made under the Panama Canal Construction Annuity Act to persons who worked on Canal construction 1904–14 or to their widows. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections; beginning July 1948, payments under survivor provisions shown as survivor benefits.

³ Pensions and compensation, and subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

⁴ Mother's, widow's, parent's, and child's benefits. Partly estimated.

⁵ Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections; 12-month death-benefit annuities to widows and next of kin; and, beginning February 1947, widow's, widow's current, parent's, and child's benefits.

⁶ Payments to widows, parents, and children of deceased veterans.

⁷ Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

⁸ Payments under the Railroad Retirement Act and Federal civil-service and veterans' programs.

⁹ First payable in Rhode Island, April 1943; in California, December 1946;

in New Jersey, January 1949; in New York, July 1950 (data not available); and under the railroad program, July 1947. Excludes hospital benefits in California; also excludes private plans in California and New Jersey except for calendar-year totals.

¹⁰ Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries.

¹¹ Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period.

¹² Readjustment allowances to unemployed veterans and to self-employed veterans. Number represents average weekly number of continued claims for the unemployed and of claims paid during the month for the self-employed.

¹³ Estimated.

¹⁴ Payments: amounts certified, under the Social Security Act (except monthly data for monthly benefits, which represent benefits in current-payment status), the Railroad Retirement Act, and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; disbursements, for Veterans Administration programs except the readjustment allowance program; checks issued, under the State unemployment insurance and temporary disability laws and under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act; for civil-service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations beginning July 1949. Adjusted on annual basis except for Civil Service Commission data, which are adjusted monthly.

¹⁵ Excludes State temporary disability benefits, calendar-year figure not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table 2.—Contributions and taxes collected under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1949-52

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivors insurance			Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions ¹	Federal civil-service contributions ²	Taxes on carriers and their employees	State unemployment contributions ³	Federal unemployment taxes ⁴	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions ⁵
Fiscal year:						
1949-50.....	\$2,106,388	\$662,262	\$550,172	\$1,094,406	\$226,306	\$18,855
1950-51.....	3,120,404	684,343	577,509	1,364,590	233,537	24,081
10 months ended:						
April 1950.....	1,609,596	597,134	419,120	876,362	210,308	13,384
April 1951.....	2,305,334	623,305	433,518	1,058,035	214,462	18,246
April 1952.....	2,965,595	655,042	587,220	1,173,608	242,350	19,493
1951						
April.....	150,089	35,264	3,021	145,903	3,502	186
May.....	534,075	37,610	4,814	297,232	16,764	398
June.....	280,968	23,428	139,178	9,323	3,311	6,036
July.....	174,524	29,704	621	158,465	1,081	48
August.....	516,259	29,694	66,022	273,602	14,641	326
September.....	230,448	*342,357	190,087	8,075	1,004	4,093
October.....	33,105	38,313	11,201	113,735	3,018	1,884
November.....	401,037	34,006	91,342	216,650	14,124	179
December.....	268,507	37,183	54,915	7,551	764	6,318
1952						
January.....	147,890	40,466	12,264	85,085	14,069	25
February.....	448,393	33,188	92,932	161,653	164,781	515
March.....	463,297	34,407	53,934	7,767	25,350	5,749
April.....	282,135	35,724	13,902	140,916	2,918	183

¹ Represents contributions of employees and employers in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance; from May 1951, includes deposits made in the trust fund by States under voluntary coverage agreements; beginning January 1951, on an estimated basis.

² Represents employee and Government contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund; Government contributions are made in 1 month for the entire fiscal year.

³ Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 2 States, contributions from em-

ployees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State sickness insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies; corrected to May 25, 1952.

⁴ Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

⁵ Beginning 1947, also covers temporary disability insurance.

⁶ Represents contributions of \$32.4 million from employees, and contributions for fiscal year 1951-52 of \$310.0 million from the Federal Government.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*, unless otherwise noted.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from page 18)

ton: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1952. 348 pp.

Public Welfare and Relief

"Confidentiality of Assistance Records." *Social Work Journal*, New York, Vol. 33, Apr. 1952, pp. 88-93. \$2 a year.

A background statement prepared by Elizabeth Wickenden for the American Association of Social Workers.

HOLLIS, ERNEST V. "Social Work Education." *Higher Education* (Office of Education), Washington, Vol. 8, May 15, 1952, pp. 207-211.

Summarizes findings and conclusions of a recent study on social work education.

MACIVER, KENNETH F. "Federal Grants-In-Aid for the Permanently and Totally Disabled." *American Economic Security* (Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.), Washington, Vol. 9, Mar.-Apr. 1952, pp. 21-27. 25 cents.

McMILLEN, WAYNE. *Statistical Methods for Social Workers*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1952. 564 pp. \$6.75.

NATIONAL SOCIAL WELFARE ASSEMBLY. SOCIAL CASEWORK COUNCIL. *Private Lives—Public Funds: Some Answers to Current Questions About Alleged Abuses in Social Welfare*. New York: The Assembly, 1952. 8 pp. 10 cents.

PENNSYLVANIA. HEALTH AND WELFARE FEDERATION OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY. BUREAU OF SOCIAL RESEARCH. *Methods of Determining Public Assistance Allowances in Pennsylvania, 1951*. Pittsburgh: The Federation, 1951. 21 pp.

Proceedings of the Institute in Social Welfare, July 9-13, 1951, at the University of Wisconsin. Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1951. 42 pp. \$1. Processed.

Includes Social Worker's Role in Developing Community Resources and Promoting Social Action, by Pauline Coggs; A Comprehensive Approach to Human Need, by Frank

Curran; Worker Responsibility in Inter-Agency Relationships, by Lucille Hood; and What Can We Learn from Our Caseloads? by Malcolm Stinson.

STERN, T. NOEL. "Cost and Adequacy of Old Age Assistance in Massachusetts." *Boston University Law Review*, Boston, Vol. 32, Jan. 1952, pp. 1-45. \$1.

Considers the financing of old-age assistance, the payments made under the Massachusetts law, 1942-51; the adequacy of assistance standards and of actual payments; and recent proposals for amendments to the State law. Also compares the amounts paid under old-age assistance and under other forms of social security.

TOWLE, CHARLOTTE. "The Distinctive Attributes of Education for Social Work." *Social Work Journal*, New York, Vol. 33, Apr. 1952, pp. 63-72 f. \$2 a year.

Maternal and Child Welfare
Creative Group Living in a Children's
(Continued on page 22)

Table 3.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, by specified period, 1937–52

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Expenditures		Assets			
	Appropriations, transfers, and deposits ¹	Interest received	Benefit payments	Administrative expenses	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired ²	Cash with disbursing officer at end of period	Credit of fund account at end of period	Total assets at end of period
Cumulative, January 1937–April 1952	\$21,233,258	\$1,992,325	\$6,515,662	\$531,111	\$15,788,984	\$219,457	\$170,339	\$16,178,810
Fiscal year:								
1949–50	2,109,992	256,778	727,266	56,841	1,414,182	79,928	167,861	12,892,612
1950–51	3,124,098	287,392	1,498,088	70,447	1,677,976	200,456	212,311	14,735,567
10 months ended:								
April 1950	1,613,200	135,176	597,791	47,353	1,047,244	83,831	51,435	12,413,181
April 1951	2,309,028	161,446	1,184,239	57,298	1,199,409	206,309	71,009	14,121,549
April 1952	2,969,349	187,654	1,642,018	71,743	1,466,185	219,457	170,339	16,178,810
1951								
April	180,080	7,016	154,685	7,137	66,066	206,809	71,009	14,121,549
May	534,075		156,806	6,642	211,600	205,918	230,527	14,492,176
June	280,995	125,046	187,043	6,507	267,667	200,456	212,311	14,735,567
July	174,524		159,131	8,761	130,000	197,374	92,026	14,742,199
August	516,259		180,301	6,305	220,000	178,578	220,475	15,071,852
September	263,182	10,871	142,442	7,121	118,918	214,122	189,503	15,196,341
October	33,165	14,818	146,188	6,678	49,941	226,250	22,493	15,091,401
November	401,048		178,659	7,294	45,200	209,231	209,407	15,306,497
December	269,509	131,772	161,700	6,343	129,467	222,654	299,755	15,539,734
1952								
January	147,892	4,505	165,212	8,626	198,700	218,897	83,371	15,518,294
February	448,395		167,275	6,681	60,000	216,021	300,686	15,792,732
March	463,306	10,871	169,703	6,841	224,218	226,067	364,054	16,090,364
April	252,130	14,818	171,408	7,094	288,741	219,457	170,339	16,178,810

¹ For July 1940 to December 1950, equals taxes collected under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Beginning January 1951, amounts appropriated in accordance with sec. 201(a) of the Social Security Act as amended in 1950; from May 1951, includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. Beginning in the fiscal year 1947, includes amounts appropriated to meet costs of benefits payable to survivors of certain World War II veterans under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1946. Beginning November 1951, also in-

cludes small amounts in reimbursement of sales of supplies and services.

² Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at time of purchase.

³ Appropriations suspended from Oct. 10 to Nov. 6 to adjust for estimates on which earlier 1951 appropriations were based.

Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

Table 4.—Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936–52

[In thousands]

Period	Total assets at end of period	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired ¹	Unexpended balance at end of period	State accounts				Railroad unemployment insurance account ⁴			
				Deposits	Interest credited	Withdrawals ²	Balance at end of period	Deposits	Interest credited	Benefit payments	Balance at end of period ³
Cumulative, January 1936–April 1952	\$8,410,710	\$8,393,146	\$17,564	\$16,091,708	\$1,423,441	\$9,854,034	\$7,661,115	\$913,281	\$144,735	\$488,534	\$749,595
Fiscal year:											
1949–50	7,437,896	—724,068	23,633	1,098,795	149,046	1,879,000	6,651,571	9,728	18,020	143,904	786,325
1950–51	8,079,232	649,933	15,035	1,362,629	147,662	848,270	7,313,592	14,884	16,465	52,034	765,640
10 months ended:											
April 1950	7,342,616	—830,041	34,325	807,885	81,537	1,614,500	6,557,652	6,446	10,034	132,496	794,964
April 1951	7,733,576	283,953	35,359	951,304	79,386	708,765	6,973,496	10,993	8,961	46,199	760,079
April 1952	8,410,710	328,949	17,564	1,083,381	90,351	826,208	7,661,115	11,697	9,239	41,353	749,595
1951											
April	7,733,576	—40,005	35,359	39,247	2,445	62,970	6,973,496	112	209	3,546	760,079
May	8,052,016	325,000	28,799	393,384		72,125	7,294,755	270		3,089	757,261
June	8,079,232	40,981	15,035	17,941	68,275	67,380	7,313,592	3,622	7,504	2,746	765,640
July	8,068,215	—35,000	39,018	63,293	17	66,515	7,300,387	29	2	2,215	767,827
August	8,367,086	306,000	31,889	375,214		72,760	7,692,841	316		3,898	764,245
September	8,322,164	—25,008	11,975	15,094	3,627	62,870	7,558,691	2,457	385	3,614	763,473
October	8,297,864	—45,008	32,083	42,234	4,454	68,552	7,536,827	1,130	457	4,022	761,037
November	8,509,309	227,000	17,188	280,564		64,972	7,752,420	107		4,195	756,949
December	8,526,425	—65,020	99,263	13,917	70,611	74,365	7,762,582	3,791	7,240	4,137	763,843
1952											
January	8,444,406	—4,000	21,244	32,818	3,194	112,605	7,685,988	16	317	5,758	758,417
February	8,544,993	101,000	20,831	208,901	47	103,692	7,791,244	311	5	4,984	753,749
March	8,462,755	—90,008	28,602	16,134	3,910	101,591	7,709,697	3,449	388	4,327	753,059
April	8,410,710	—41,008	17,564	45,213	4,492	98,286	7,661,115	92	446	4,002	749,595

¹ Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of interest on bonds at time of purchase; minus figures represent primarily net total of securities redeemed.

² Includes transfers from State accounts to railroad unemployment insurance account amounting to \$107,161,000.

³ Includes withdrawals of \$79,169,000 for disability insurance benefits.

⁴ Beginning July 1947, includes temporary disability program.

⁵ Includes transfers to the account from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund amounting to \$85,290,000 and transfers of \$12,338,000 out of the account to adjust funds available for administrative expenses on account of retroactive credits taken by contributors under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act Amendments of 1948.

Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

Table 5.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status¹ at the end of the month by type of benefit and by month, April 1951–April 1952, and monthly benefits awarded by type of benefit, April 1952

[Amounts in thousands; data corrected to May 10, 1952]

Item	Total		Old-age		Wife's or husband's		Child's		Widow's or widower's		Mother's		Parent's	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Monthly benefits in current-payment status at end of month:														
1951														
April.....	3,890,018	\$139,636.9	2,016,135	\$86,496.1	575,098	\$13,304.9	760,697	\$20,732.2	338,539	\$12,315.9	183,719	\$6,207.7	15,830	\$580.1
May.....	3,968,900	141,881.2	2,055,581	87,842.9	580,829	13,510.5	776,336	21,059.9	345,112	12,519.9	188,681	6,348.3	16,361	596.7
June.....	4,033,583	143,708.8	2,090,668	89,000.0	590,068	13,674.0	787,311	21,282.4	350,343	12,683.3	192,357	6,432.8	16,806	616.3
July.....	4,098,870	145,720.2	2,129,909	90,390.7	606,188	13,872.8	794,875	21,425.9	355,678	12,858.5	194,925	6,537.6	17,265	634.8
August.....	4,176,535	148,118.8	2,176,036	92,025.0	618,128	14,108.4	804,807	21,632.4	361,970	13,071.2	197,712	6,625.3	17,882	656.5
September.....	4,232,453	149,914.8	2,204,016	93,072.6	625,736	14,259.9	816,746	21,948.3	367,728	13,270.4	199,835	6,688.2	18,392	675.3
October.....	4,290,791	151,825.5	2,231,141	94,132.8	634,319	14,442.7	830,587	22,329.6	374,460	13,505.0	201,437	6,723.7	18,847	691.6
November.....	4,332,176	153,214.3	2,252,203	94,977.1	640,241	14,573.3	838,801	22,545.4	379,291	13,674.2	202,415	6,741.9	19,135	702.3
December.....	4,378,985	154,791.1	2,278,470	96,008.3	646,890	14,709.5	846,247	22,739.2	384,265	13,849.1	203,782	6,775.8	19,331	708.1
1952														
January.....	4,433,279	156,720.9	2,306,984	97,231.4	654,335	14,878.8	855,931	22,984.6	390,731	14,076.5	205,739	6,831.9	19,559	717.7
February.....	4,475,765	158,172.1	2,328,336	98,103.7	658,921	14,979.6	864,477	23,198.4	397,107	14,299.5	207,167	6,866.3	19,757	724.6
March.....	4,512,138	159,331.8	2,344,684	98,710.1	662,799	15,060.8	873,117	23,422.1	403,210	14,514.8	208,365	6,892.2	19,963	731.8
April.....	4,548,632	160,445.4	2,359,213	99,216.6	665,482	15,111.4	883,331	23,677.7	409,752	14,744.8	210,694	6,955.8	20,180	739.1
Monthly benefits awarded in April 1952.....	72,654	2,309.7	31,016	1,201.0	10,953	230.9	16,217	387.3	8,233	287.9	5,865	189.7	370	13.0

¹ Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit.

(Continued from page 20)

Institution: A Symposium. Susanne Schulze, editor. New York: Association Press, 1951. 224 pp. \$5.

GESELL, ARNOLD. *Infant Development: The Embryology of Early Human Behavior.* New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1952. 108 pp. \$3.50.

"Deals with the vast concepts of growth and of embryology as they apply to the patterning of human behavior."

GLUECK, ELEANOR T. "Predicting Juvenile Delinquency." *Survey*, New York, Vol. 88, May 1952, pp. 206-209. 50 cents.

Describes a new technique for "spotting" potential delinquents.

HARTLEY, RUTH E.; FRANK, LAWRENCE K.; and GOLDENSON, ROBERT M. *Understanding Children's Play.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1952. 372 pp. \$3.50.

A 2-year study of 180 children aged 2-6.

ISSLER, ANNE ROLLER. "Something for the Joads." *Survey*, New York, Vol. 88, May 1952, pp. 199-203. 50 cents.

Describes an experiment in health care for the children of migratory laborers in California.

POLLAK, OTTO, and collaborators. *Social Science and Psychotherapy for*

Children. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1952. 242 pp. \$4.

A 2-year study carried on by the Russell Sage Foundation and the Jewish Board of Guardians to determine the opportunities for closer liaison between the social sciences and the field of child guidance.

Readings in Counseling. Karl Zerkos, editor. New York: Association Press, 1952. 639 pp. \$6.

Designed as a source book, the selections are concerned for the most part with adolescents and young adults.

Health and Medical Care

MOUNTIN, JOSEPH W.; FLOOK, EVELYN; and MINTY, EDWARD E. *Distribution of Health Services in the Structure of State Government, 1950. Part I—Administrative Provisions for State Health Services.* (Public Health Service Publication No. 184.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1952. 64 pp. 40 cents.

Discusses the organization, budgetary structure, and administrative and field personnel for State health services. Points out State variations in the types of services rendered and in the methods used in providing these services.

TURNER, VIOLET B. *Hagerstown Health Studies: An Annotated Bibliography.*

phy. (Public Health Bibliography Series, No. 6.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1952. 38 pp. 20 cents.

Covers the 30 years in which Hagerstown, Md., served as a community research laboratory for the investigation of public health problems.

U. S. CONGRESS. SENATE. COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS. SUBCOMMITTEE ON REORGANIZATION. *To Establish a Department of Health. Hearings, 82d Congress, 2d Session, on S. 1140, To Establish and to Consolidate Certain Hospital, Medical, and Public Functions of the Government in a Department of Health.* Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1952. 225 pp.

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A discussion by the chief of the Actuarial and Statistical Department of the Social Insurance Fund of Costa Rica.

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Table 6.—Employment security: Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits, by State, April 1952

[Corrected to May 27, 1952]

Region and State	Nonfarm place- ments	Initial claims ¹		Weeks of unemploy- ment covered by continued claims		Compensated unemployment					Average weekly insured unemploy- ment under State programs ³
		Total	Women	Total	Women	All types of unemployment ²			Total unemployment		
						Weeks compen- sated	Benefits paid ⁴	Average weekly number of benefi- ciaries	Weeks compen- sated	Average weekly payment	
Total.....	565,672	1,037,459	438,360	5,149,793	2,168,180	4,367,591	\$94,384,802	902,634	4,025,504	\$22.37	⁴ 1,143,946
Region I:											
Connecticut.....	8,579	18,705	11,029	64,990	37,168	51,988	1,058,288	11,815	48,108	21.09	15,423
Maine.....	2,079	14,842	7,423	63,017	29,054	35,578	571,429	8,086	33,623	16.37	14,662
Massachusetts.....	17,609	72,065	38,590	309,364	146,556	237,063	5,886,254	53,878	221,591	24.46	73,940
New Hampshire.....	1,346	7,573	4,038	42,496	22,225	30,331	608,320	6,893	27,989	20.82	9,602
Rhode Island.....	2,532	20,483	11,622	85,146	45,334	77,844	1,654,066	17,692	74,606	21.63	19,258
Vermont.....	820	2,884	1,413	11,985	5,085	9,172	192,217	2,085	8,414	21.76	2,865
Region II:											
New Jersey.....	11,548	48,387	26,691	225,569	119,902	198,669	4,521,395	45,152	182,957	23.65	50,981
New York.....	68,440	224,671	104,500	884,180	411,100	780,727	18,072,986	177,438	706,586	24.31	200,627
Puerto Rico.....	1,019										
Virgin Islands.....	80										
Region III:											
Delaware.....	1,181	1,175	598	5,854	2,767	5,265	95,993	1,197	4,931	18.63	1,309
Pennsylvania.....	17,897	115,268	36,314	475,224	167,089	398,553	9,330,602	90,580	367,138	24.10	107,876
Region IV:											
Dist. of Col.....	4,470	1,746	528	10,725	3,734	9,934	180,454	2,258	9,792	18.20	2,335
Maryland.....	6,595	15,754	8,487	52,992	26,996	49,533	955,011	11,258	43,849	20.35	12,669
North Carolina.....	13,534	37,925	19,140	143,546	88,380	134,077	2,144,583	30,472	125,972	16.35	31,848
Virginia.....	7,970	7,196	3,268	31,997	16,210	28,847	476,473	6,556	26,510	17.05	7,102
West Virginia.....	2,080	15,204	1,212	67,570	12,860	67,184	1,058,892	12,996	50,452	19.33	15,696
Region V:											
Alabama.....	12,207	11,842	3,051	64,298	19,809	50,054	858,033	11,376	47,343	17.49	14,982
Florida.....	15,508	9,539	4,053	34,570	13,789	20,990	360,052	4,770	19,688	17.48	7,986
Georgia.....	12,975	9,351	5,400	61,505	36,771	52,280	856,338	11,882	48,759	16.67	14,623
Mississippi.....	8,513	7,735	2,226	46,825	11,596	36,861	570,597	8,378	34,217	15.81	10,366
South Carolina.....	7,479	8,700	3,746	47,276	23,347	41,921	751,649	9,528	39,610	18.37	11,334
Tennessee.....	12,881	12,124	4,694	125,177	49,395	118,475	1,973,157	26,926	113,132	16.85	28,577
Region VI:											
Kentucky.....	3,122	17,145	5,817	91,088	29,915	72,543	1,251,979	16,487	68,687	17.60	20,790
Michigan.....	12,967	29,041	7,991	231,818	72,992	211,672	5,565,993	48,107	204,454	26.77	44,628
Ohio.....	28,989	30,092	12,859	166,108	78,944	145,909	3,360,976	33,161	134,500	23.87	36,692
Region VII:											
Illinois.....	16,981	77,448	37,920	305,357	150,106	190,687	4,225,730	43,338	153,900	24.38	71,310
Indiana.....	9,188	22,180	9,253	84,631	35,922	72,185	1,584,960	16,406	65,852	22.92	19,276
Wisconsin.....	9,021	8,156	3,235	58,427	22,891	48,818	1,159,140	11,095	44,970	24.16	12,388
Region VIII:											
Minnesota.....	10,286	11,545	3,881	113,982	29,170	99,018	1,833,728	22,504	93,541	18.90	23,749
Montana.....	3,997	1,279	400	18,992	5,018	17,087	314,256	3,883	17,087	18.39	3,392
North Dakota.....	2,338	378	96	11,808	1,530	10,445	252,890	2,374	9,487	24.91	2,033
South Dakota.....	2,078	381	128	5,056	1,065	5,270	105,660	1,198	4,907	20.50	1,066
Region IX:											
Iowa.....	20,829	5,695	2,338	27,092	10,630	24,405	497,187	5,547	21,582	21.44	6,063
Kansas.....	10,002	3,209	860	18,588	4,800	18,199	402,950	4,136	16,739	22.86	3,954
Missouri.....	16,086	17,242	7,539	89,723	40,503	71,181	1,315,581	16,178	62,185	19.80	19,733
Nebraska.....	14,696	1,704	954	12,665	4,052	12,638	266,883	2,872	11,994	21.64	2,589
Region X:											
Arkansas.....	11,029	7,817	1,815	57,740	11,636	41,184	702,689	9,360	37,943	17.50	11,349
Louisiana.....	8,510	12,267	2,585	83,325	17,981	70,345	1,433,046	15,988	65,090	20.98	18,640
Oklahoma.....	13,675	6,523	1,805	43,007	12,636	33,263	617,524	7,590	31,311	19.00	9,341
Texas.....	49,536	9,891	3,213	63,527	23,109	54,117	892,189	12,299	51,011	16.91	13,889
Region XI:											
Colorado.....	6,622	2,538	822	8,914	2,557	6,718	138,724	1,527	6,346	21.02	2,008
New Mexico.....	4,996	1,334	231	9,675	1,539	10,146	210,633	2,306	9,730	21.08	2,132
Utah.....	5,545	2,724	626	18,416	5,884	16,672	406,716	3,789	15,050	25.24	3,466
Wyoming.....	1,264	652	162	3,909	1,161	3,559	83,379	809	3,027	24.80	770
Region XII:											
Arizona.....	5,506	2,952	855	11,360	4,114	6,529	133,010	1,484	6,149	20.67	2,489
California.....	35,598	76,660	28,182	549,925	247,115	501,899	11,182,470	114,068	468,742	22.87	122,207
Hawaii.....	952	1,719	682	13,634	7,663	11,282	201,266	2,564	8,978	20.03	(⁵)
Nevada.....	3,154	1,012	353	6,307	2,668	5,748	134,335	1,306	5,316	24.05	1,189
Region XIII:											
Alaska.....	1,001	1,838	663	14,963	3,365	17,235	532,616	3,917	16,774	31.02	(⁵)
Idaho.....	3,799	1,102	325	16,818	3,432	16,296	373,133	3,704	15,612	23.12	3,315
Oregon.....	8,139	6,614	2,083	62,863	18,625	63,305	1,385,294	14,388	59,351	22.50	12,334
Washington.....	8,424	13,132	2,964	95,139	27,968	83,890	1,943,106	19,066	79,622	23.46	19,665

¹ Excludes transitional claims.

² Total, part-total, and partial.

³ Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

⁴ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

⁵ Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

Table 7.—Public assistance in the United States, by month, April 1951–April 1952¹

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

Year and month	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled ¹	General assistance	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (families)	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled ¹	General assistance	
			Families	Recipients										
				Total ²										Children

Number of recipients						Percentage change from previous month								
1951														
April.....		2,760,733	645,855	2,217,521	1,651,655	96,975	87,845	384,000	-----	-0.4	-0.8	+1.1	+9.8	-6.9
May.....		2,754,963	640,679	2,197,806	1,637,341	96,990	97,079	355,000	-----	-2	-8	(⁴)	+10.5	-7.6
June.....		2,745,344	632,691	2,170,308	1,617,096	97,024	104,230	335,000	-----	-3	-1.2	(⁴)	+7.4	-5.6
July.....		2,737,701	618,400	2,122,586	1,581,434	97,256	108,907	324,000	-----	-3	-2.3	+2	+4.5	-3.3
August.....		2,732,021	612,128	2,103,208	1,567,218	97,349	111,329	319,000	-----	-2	-1.0	+1	+2.2	-1.4
September.....		2,722,933	606,078	2,084,104	1,553,249	97,158	113,049	311,000	-----	-3	-1.0	-2	+1.5	-2.6
October.....		2,711,629	597,240	2,055,463	1,532,255	97,185	114,923	311,000	-----	-4	-1.5	(⁴)	+1.7	(⁴)
November.....		2,705,125	591,992	2,039,163	1,520,326	97,221	118,284	316,000	-----	-2	-9	(⁴)	+2.9	+1.6
December.....		2,701,080	591,844	2,041,473	1,522,930	97,179	124,419	323,000	-----	-1	(⁴)	(⁴)	+5.2	+2.2
1952														
January.....		2,693,957	593,618	2,047,286	1,527,796	97,215	128,493	339,000	-----	-3	+3	(⁴)	+3.3	+5.0
February.....		2,685,066	594,042	2,050,853	1,531,121	97,144	131,779	336,000	-----	-3	+1	-1	+2.6	-9
March.....		2,679,911	596,740	2,061,603	1,540,055	97,257	134,957	335,000	-----	-2	+5	+1	+2.4	-3
April.....		2,671,699	598,401	2,068,811	1,546,313	97,353	138,017	320,000	-----	-3	+3	+1	+2.3	-4.5
Amount of assistance						Percentage change from previous month								
1951														
April.....	\$191,950,326	\$118,271,187		\$47,522,017	\$1,495,494	\$3,946,628	\$17,715,000	-1.3	-0.6	-1.2	+1.1	+9.7	-8.9	
May.....	191,042,838	118,930,667		47,023,317	4,523,461	4,399,393	16,166,000	-1.5	+6	-1.0	+6	+11.5	-8.7	
June.....	189,320,531	118,666,891		46,385,131	4,537,435	4,677,074	15,054,000	-1.9	-2	-1.4	+3	+6.3	-6.9	
July.....	188,144,403	119,305,221		45,003,226	4,536,052	4,847,904	14,452,000	-6	+5	-3.0	(⁴)	+3.7	-4.0	
August.....	188,194,866	119,306,238		44,745,286	4,558,093	4,950,229	14,633,000	(⁴)	(⁴)	-6	+5	+2.1	+1.3	
September.....	188,364,274	119,841,541		44,819,189	4,567,563	5,150,981	13,985,000	+1	+4	+2	+2	+4.1	-4.4	
October.....	189,735,153	120,746,862		44,675,023	4,640,500	5,274,768	14,418,000	+7	+8	-3	+1.6	+2.4	+3.1	
November.....	189,739,721	120,440,700		44,575,407	4,653,332	5,431,282	14,629,000	(⁴)	-3	-2	+5	+3.0	+1.5	
December.....	190,818,675	120,299,184		44,864,190	4,671,872	5,779,429	15,204,000	+6	-1	+6	+2	+6.4	+3.6	
1952														
January.....	192,061,883	120,070,999		45,118,621	4,808,443	5,934,820	16,129,000	+7	-2	+6	+2.9	+2.7	+4.1	
February.....	192,332,254	120,215,489		45,275,761	4,840,382	6,097,622	15,903,000	+1	+1	+3	+7	+2.7	-1.4	
March.....	192,614,690	120,240,482		45,469,064	4,836,239	6,222,905	15,846,000	+1	(⁴)	+4	-1	+2.1	-4	
April.....	192,163,377	120,105,260		45,711,782	4,851,436	6,363,899	15,131,000	-2	-1	+5	+3	+2.3	-4.5	

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1951, p. 21. All data subject to revision.

² Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in

determining the amount of assistance.

³ Program initiated in October 1950 under Public Law 734.

⁴ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 8.—Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, February 1952 ¹

State ²	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance ³
Alaska.....				(⁴)	\$6,545
Calif.....				(⁴)	33,393
Conn.....	\$164,970	\$73,695	\$3,060	(⁴)	(⁴)
Del.....	177	601	111	238	
D. C.....	662,591	42,949	21,861	31,109	392,499
Ill.....	230,560	35,248	7,639	(⁴)	127,026
Iowa.....				(⁴)	146,675
Kans.....	189,842	28,625	3,094	18,164	50,842
La.....		1,226	32	593	318
Maine.....				(⁴)	37,065
Mass.....	346,080	35,075		117,049	130,740
Mich.....	2,639		700	(⁴)	110,554
Minn.....	720,649	46,621	4,918	(⁴)	(⁴)
Mont.....					121,823
Nebr.....	183,792	8,693	391	(⁴)	(⁴)
Nev.....	2,617			(⁴)	4,500
N. H.....	61,914	16,767	2,237	(⁴)	(⁴)
N. J.....		10,849		(⁴)	87,093
N. Y.....	1,157,991	397,709	50,562	363,405	(⁴)
N. C.....	10,102	6,223		1,673	91,738
N. Dak.....	27,734	776	25	2,505	14,217
Ohio.....	231,706	8,338	6,897		471,938
Oreg.....					122,748
R. I.....					59,621
S. C.....					8,257
S. Dak.....					66,562
Utah.....	230	137	17	111	18
V. I.....	82	6	15	6	58
Va.....					4,980
Wis.....	340,196	80,680	7,945	6,540	120,139

Table 9.—Average payments including vendor payments for medical care and average amount of vendor payments per assistance case, by program and State, February 1952 ¹

State ²	Old-age assistance		Aid to dependent children (per family)		Aid to the blind		Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	
	All assistance	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Vendor payments for medical care
Conn.....	\$70.60	\$9.00	\$122.01	\$15.00	\$76.88	\$10.00	(⁴)	(⁴)
Del.....			81.54	.82				
D. C.....	48.48	.06	98.05	.05	52.30	.80	\$54.13	\$0.03
Ill.....	47.85	5.76	113.24	1.87	54.74	5.39	53.01	11.72
Ind.....	40.25	5.12	70.40	4.10	42.78	4.37	(⁴)	(⁴)
Kans.....	55.74	5.37	98.42	6.58	60.59	4.97	57.57	6.87
La.....			60.30	.06	45.23	.02	39.28	.04
Mass.....	72.49	3.44	119.24	2.66			81.44	27.36
Mich.....	48.46	.03			53.70	.05		
Minn.....	57.70	12.94	105.04	5.95	66.65	4.21	(⁴)	(⁴)
Nebr.....	52.64	6.93	92.00	2.97	62.81	.51	(⁴)	(⁴)
Nev.....	55.06	.83					(⁴)	(⁴)
N. H.....	52.00	8.00	115.10	11.80	55.97	7.00	(⁴)	(⁴)
N. J.....			101.64	2.08				
N. Y.....	64.07	9.75	119.41	7.23	73.45	11.83	71.27	12.06
N. C.....	23.95	.20	47.21	.37			27.63	.38
N. Dak.....	54.31	3.07	95.89	.47	53.94	.23	64.57	4.03
Ohio.....	51.02	1.98	73.10	.62	50.62	1.58		
Utah.....	55.51	.08	109.44	.03	50.86	.08	57.24	.07
V. I.....	11.15	.12	15.95	.03	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Va.....					60.40	5.91	72.05	7.54
Wis.....	55.01	6.59	123.20	9.67				

¹ For February data excluding vendor payments for medical care, see the *Bulletin*, May 1952.

² Excludes States that made no vendor payments for medical care for February or did not report such payments. For the special types of public assistance, figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation.

³ In all States except California, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, Utah, and the Virgin Islands includes payments made on behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance.

⁴ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁵ Data not available.

⁶ Includes premiums paid into pooled fund as well as payments for services provided in earlier months.

¹ For February data excluding vendor payments for medical care, see the *Bulletin*, May 1952. All averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both. Averages for general assistance not computed here because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. Figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation.

² Excludes States that made no vendor payments for medical care for February or did not report such payments.

³ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁴ Average payment computed on base excluding payments for services provided before the pooled fund was established.

⁵ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients.

Table 10.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1952¹

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	March 1952 in—		April 1951 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total²	2,671,699	\$120,105,260	\$44.95	-0.3	-0.1	-3.2	+1.6
Ala.	74,161	1,587,679	21.41	-1.4	-1.0	-8.5	-5.2
Alaska	1,601	94,365	56.81	-3.8	-3.8	+2.0	+3.1
Ariz.	13,939	688,668	49.41	-1.1	+2.2	+1.1	-2.7
Ark.	58,469	1,325,491	22.67	-3.3	+2.5	-13.8	-10.2
Calif.	273,211	18,124,805	66.34	-1.1	-2.2	(³)	-1.3
Colo. ⁴	51,905	3,667,005	70.65	-3.3	-4.4	(³)	+5.9
Conn.	17,765	1,102,665	62.07	-1.7	-1.2	-10.7	-8.2
Del.	1,697	57,230	33.72	+2.8	+4.2	+8.4	+27.2
D. C.	2,764	134,484	48.66	-8.8	-4.4	-2.2	-3.3
Fla.	67,461	2,590,861	38.41	-3.3	-1.1	-2.8	-3.8
Ga.	95,191	2,960,243	31.19	(⁵)	+1.1	-6.7	+21.1
Hawaii	2,220	74,185	33.42	-8.8	-8.8	-3.4	-2.9
Idaho	9,313	472,204	50.70	-5.5	-2.2	-17.9	-10.4
Ill.	110,750	4,568,460	41.25	-1.1	-1.4	-5.2	-11.3
Ind.	43,535	1,567,487	36.01	-9.9	-5.5	-12.6	-10.9
Iowa	48,121	2,471,098	51.35	-4.4	-2.2	-1.7	+1.7
Kans.	37,229	1,964,223	52.76	-4.4	-3.3	-3.8	+3.7
Ky.	63,060	1,864,041	29.56	-1.0	-1.1	-6.3	+34.4
La.	120,470	6,004,084	49.84	+2.2	-4.4	+2.0	+9.2
Maine	14,226	612,805	43.08	-5.5	-5.5	-6.2	-5.6
Md.	11,325	465,436	41.10	-3.3	+3.3	-2.5	+6.1
Mass.	99,005	6,965,089	70.35	-4.4	+9.9	-2.8	+9.5
Mich.	91,920	4,456,062	48.48	-7.7	-6.6	-4.9	-8.8
Minn.	54,685	2,494,045	45.61	-2.2	-2.2	-7.7	+6.7
Miss.	57,603	1,210,671	21.02	+1.1	+2.2	-3.6	+10.3
Mo.	131,653	5,733,215	43.55	-2.2	(⁵)	-2.2	+6.6
Mont.	11,211	576,363	51.41	-5.5	-3.3	-5.3	-9.4
Nebr.	21,237	903,174	42.53	-2.3	-5.1	-7.3	-9.2
Nev.	2,714	147,454	54.33	-5.5	-6.6	-1.1	-2.1
N. H.	6,923	301,717	43.58	+5.5	-5.5	-5.1	-10.6
N. J.	22,046	1,190,862	54.02	-6.6	(⁵)	-5.8	+4.7
N. Mex.	10,712	451,832	42.18	-1.1	(⁵)	+1.5	+11.5
N. Y.	114,442	6,416,342	56.07	-4.4	-2.2	-1.1	+1.8
N. C.	51,480	1,246,680	24.22	-3.3	+7.7	-16.1	-8.6
N. Dak.	8,921	452,419	50.71	-2.2	-2.4	-1.6	(⁵)
Ohio	116,015	5,694,012	49.08	-5.5	-5.5	-4.0	+5.8
Okl.	95,900	4,674,075	48.74	-4.4	-2.2	-3.0	+4.8
Oreg.	22,604	1,302,921	57.64	-7.7	-1.1	-3.1	+3.2
Pa.	73,470	2,876,392	39.15	-1.1	-7.7	-9.6	-7.9
P. R.	32,415	244,015	7.53	+8.7	+7.7	+86.6	+85.4
R. I.	9,435	452,921	48.00	-1.0	-3.3	-4.0	+2.2
S. C.	42,517	1,159,131	27.26	(⁵)	-1.1	+4.4	+9.6
S. Dak.	11,906	499,406	41.95	-2.2	+1.1	-2.4	+1.3
Tenn.	59,823	1,953,303	32.65	-6.6	+5.0	-9.1	+3.3
Tex.	219,038	7,323,583	33.44	-2.2	-2.2	-1.6	+7.7
Utah	9,747	539,579	55.36	-3.3	-6.6	-1.2	+11.3
Vt.	7,010	278,482	39.73	-1.1	+2.2	+2.5	+12.2
V. I.	681	7,438	10.92	-1.1	-1.1	+10.6	+11.8
Va.	18,775	432,566	23.04	-1.0	-5.5	-4.3	+6.6
Wash.	67,503	4,217,908	62.48	-4.4	+1.1	-5.0	-5.7
W. Va.	26,092	748,507	28.69	+1.1	-3.3	-4.4	+8.4
Wis.	51,505	2,512,390	48.78	-2.2	+2.2	-1.1	+12.8
Wyo.	4,238	236,197	55.73	-4.4	-4.4	-3.1	-4.0

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1951, p. 21. All data subject to revision.

² Includes 3,989 recipients under 65 years of age in Colorado and payments to these recipients. Such payments are made without Federal participation.

³ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 11.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1952¹

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	March 1952 in—		April 1951 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total²	97,353	\$4,851,436	\$49.83	+0.1	+0.3	+0.4	+7.9
Total, 51 States³	97,298	4,848,430	49.83	+1.1	+3.3	+3.3	+10.6
Ala.	1,514	36,608	24.18	-3.3	+3.3	-2.4	+6.8
Alaska	18	968	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Ariz.	718	38,792	54.03	-1.1	-1.0	-15.8	-20.2
Ark.	1,886	82,609	27.89	+1.1	+2.1	-6.6	-6.6
Calif. ⁵	11,541	940,202	81.47	+1.1	(⁴)	+4.4	+3.7
Colo.	353	22,414	63.50	+2.3	+2.9	-3.0	+5.2
Conn.	310	20,944	67.56	+1.6	+1.4	+6.6	+4.6
Del.	222	10,208	46.98	-4.4	-3.3	+8.8	+13.4
D. C.	265	13,757	51.91	+1.9	+3.5	+1.9	+3.5
Fla.	3,172	129,770	40.91	-8.8	-6.6	-4.5	-8.3
Ga.	2,953	106,554	36.08	+9.9	+9.9	+3.8	+29.8
Hawaii	109	4,365	40.05	-2.7	-2.3	-6.0	+6.6
Idaho	196	10,768	54.94	0	-2.2	-5.8	-3.1
Ill.	4,000	194,944	48.74	-7.7	-4.4	-4.7	-3.1
Ind.	1,719	67,104	39.04	-3.3	+2.2	-5.3	-4.2
Iowa	1,288	76,872	59.68	-3.3	-2.2	+2.1	+5.1
Kans.	607	33,948	55.93	-7.7	+1.1	-8.3	+4.4
Ky.	2,533	79,160	31.25	(⁷)	-3.3	+2.3	+43.8
La.	1,918	87,468	45.60	+1.3	+2.3	+2.5	+6.6
Maine	594	27,224	45.83	-2.2	+1.1	-9.5	-8.9
Md.	474	21,752	45.89	+6.6	+8.8	-2.5	+6.9
Mass.	1,650	132,247	80.15	+8.8	+2.9	+6.1	+22.1
Mich.	1,860	99,902	53.71	-8.8	-8.8	-2.2	+3.3
Minn.	1,166	70,799	60.72	-1.1	-1.3	+8.8	+6.6
Miss.	2,814	72,672	25.83	+1.1	+3.3	+1.5	+11.9
Mo. ⁶	3,145	157,250	50.00	+2.0	+2.0	+13.2	+41.5
Mont.	520	29,486	56.70	-4.4	-4.4	-1.9	-6.9
Nebr.	750	46,984	62.65	-1.4	-2.7	+1.9	+8.2
Nev.	37	8,038	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
N. H.	298	14,607	49.02	-1.3	-8.8	-7.2	-9.1
N. J.	806	49,332	61.21	-5.5	+1.5	+4.1	+17.5
N. Mex.	473	18,382	38.86	+6.6	(⁷)	-9.4	-3.9
N. Y.	4,095	264,508	64.59	-2.2	-1.1	+2.1	+5.7
N. C.	4,417	152,139	34.44	-5.5	-4.4	+6.6	+7.7
N. Dak.	110	5,981	54.37	0	-1.3	+9.9	+3.3
Ohio	3,751	184,644	49.23	+2.2	+3.3	-3.3	+4.7
Okl.	2,550	131,360	51.51	-8.8	-4.4	-4.0	-3.6
Oreg.	383	25,707	67.12	-5.5	-2.2	-4.0	-3.1
Pa. ⁷	15,432	765,943	49.63	+3.3	+3.3	+9.9	+26.3
P. R.	656	4,831	7.36	+5.6	+6.6	+27.6	+21.5
R. I.	187	11,411	61.02	+1.6	+2.5	+2.2	+12.8
S. C.	1,599	45,302	28.33	-1.1	+8.8	+1.3	+5.3
S. Dak.	205	8,123	39.62	-1.4	-8.8	-6.0	-2.7
Tenn.	2,776	109,293	39.37	-1.1	+3.8	+1.9	+6.4
Tex.	6,013	225,238	37.46	+1.1	(⁴)	-1.1	-1.1
Utah	225	13,542	60.19	+9.9	+8.8	+7.7	+22.3
Vt.	180	7,817	43.43	0	+2.2	0	+8.9
V. I.	45	479	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Va.	1,465	45,308	30.93	-3.3	-4.4	-3.4	-3.3
Wash. ⁸	830	64,506	77.72	-4.4	+1.7	-2.4	-2.2
W. Va.	1,092	36,888	33.78	+1.0	+6.6	+2.1	+10.5
Wis.	1,335	73,074	54.74	-1.1	+6.6	-3.9	+8.0
Wyo.	98	5,212	53.18	(⁴)	(⁴)	-4.0	-5.5

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1951, p. 21. Figures in italics represent programs administered without Federal participation. All data subject to revision.

² Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients in California (548 recipients, \$45,816 in payments), in Washington (13 recipients, \$661 in payments), in Missouri (97 recipients, \$49,741 in payments), and in Pennsylvania (6,168 recipients, \$308,653 in payments). State plans for aid to the blind in Missouri and Pennsylvania were approved under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950.

³ States with plans approved by the Social Security Administration. In computing percentages, data for Missouri for April 1951 were excluded because the State did not have an approved plan in that month. See also footnote 2.

⁴ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

⁵ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁶ Excludes cost of medical care, for which payments are made to recipients quarterly.

⁷ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 12.—Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1952¹

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from—			
		Total ²	Children	Total amount	Average per—		March 1952 in—		April 1951 in—	
					Family	Recipient	Number of families	Amount	Number of families	Amount
Total.....	508,401	2,068,811	1,546,313	\$45,711,782	\$70.39	\$22.10	+0.3	+0.5	-7.3	-3.8
Total, 52 States ³	508,373	2,068,711	1,546,241	45,710,709	70.39	22.10	+0.3	+0.5	-7.3	-3.8
Alabama.....	18,332	65,641	51,238	645,486	35.21	9.83	(⁴)	+4	-3.0	+2
Alaska.....	751	2,406	1,736	55,705	74.17	23.15	+1.9	+3.7	+9.3	+19.8
Arizona.....	3,540	13,139	9,802	259,687	73.36	19.76	+5	+1.0	-13.9	-16.5
Arkansas.....	13,260	48,862	37,353	540,374	40.78	11.06	-3	+2.6	-19.6	-6.2
California.....	55,703	174,986	131,649	6,590,354	118.31	37.66	+5	+2.8	-2.5	+4.0
Colorado.....	5,157	18,940	14,325	507,043	98.32	26.77	-1.0	-6	-8.3	-2.0
Connecticut.....	4,704	15,455	11,257	499,570	106.20	32.32	-1.6	-2.9	-15.7	-17.1
Delaware.....	730	2,814	2,158	59,658	81.72	21.20	+1.7	+2.4	+3.7	+17.0
District of Columbia.....	2,007	8,208	6,386	197,176	98.24	24.02	-2	(⁵)	-7.1	-6.4
Florida.....	17,526	56,948	42,431	800,088	45.65	14.05	-1	+5	-39.6	-44.8
Georgia.....	21,953	73,332	56,187	1,004,633	49.86	14.93	+1.1	+1.0	+16.8	+25.8
Hawaii.....	3,235	12,012	9,372	272,648	84.28	22.70	-5	+3	-9.2	-12.5
Idaho.....	2,191	7,616	5,616	244,374	111.54	32.09	-1	-7	-12.5	-6.4
Illinois.....	22,935	81,989	60,857	2,545,037	110.97	31.04	(⁶)	+8	-2.3	+10.4
Indiana.....	8,472	28,374	20,993	571,567	67.47	20.14	-5	-2	-20.5	-18.0
Iowa.....	5,421	19,039	14,162	545,131	100.56	28.63	+9	+1.0	+2.6	+5.7
Kansas.....	4,287	15,227	11,534	397,774	92.79	26.12	-9	-2	-15.2	-4.1
Kentucky.....	20,233	71,607	52,854	846,373	41.83	11.82	-8	-7	-15.4	-5.3
Louisiana.....	22,403	81,929	60,983	1,393,959	62.22	17.01	+1.1	-2	-10.5	+12.6
Maine.....	4,526	15,703	11,376	330,659	73.06	21.06	+1.0	+9	-9	-2.7
Maryland.....	5,040	19,447	14,887	441,938	87.69	22.73	-1.1	-1	-20.2	-12.8
Massachusetts.....	13,185	43,434	31,968	1,533,205	116.28	35.30	(⁷)	+4	-1.9	+3.7
Michigan.....	25,360	82,173	58,498	2,475,535	97.62	30.13	+1.1	+1.4	-8	+6.5
Minnesota.....	7,846	26,610	20,283	783,432	99.85	29.44	+1	+3	-1.7	+8.1
Mississippi.....	10,551	39,856	30,629	277,179	26.27	6.95	+1.4	+1.5	-1.6	+38.1
Missouri.....	22,083	74,914	55,164	1,154,409	52.28	15.41	-1.2	-1.0	-9.3	-8.8
Montana.....	2,408	8,438	6,279	209,891	87.16	24.87	+7	+1.2	-2.8	-1.9
Nebraska.....	2,798	9,409	6,969	252,511	90.25	26.67	-1.2	-4	-19.9	-11.4
Nevada.....	28	100	72	1,073	(⁸)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹¹)	(¹²)	(¹³)
New Hampshire.....	1,419	4,913	3,562	147,218	103.75	29.96	-1.0	-1.6	-13.8	-14.7
New Jersey.....	5,183	17,297	13,097	523,751	101.05	30.28	+1	-1	-1.0	+7.0
New Mexico.....	5,407	18,651	14,347	335,184	61.99	17.97	+9	+1.4	-2.6	+3
New York.....	52,813	178,889	127,815	5,972,942	113.10	33.89	-6	-4	-3.6	(¹⁴)
North Carolina.....	17,274	62,360	48,064	823,023	47.65	13.20	+8	+1.5	+5.2	+11.1
North Dakota.....	1,651	5,826	4,408	159,772	96.77	27.42	-1.3	-1.3	-11.9	-17.9
Ohio.....	13,423	49,568	37,362	970,626	72.31	19.58	-6	-1.2	-9.7	-15.4
Oklahoma.....	20,129	67,666	51,010	1,422,529	70.67	21.02	-3	-3	-8.1	-7.6
Oregon.....	3,469	11,710	8,796	366,550	105.06	31.30	+3	+7	-18.6	-18.5
Pennsylvania.....	31,719	116,359	87,123	2,819,772	88.90	24.23	-2.0	-1.0	-25.3	-24.1
Puerto Rico.....	22,630	67,730	50,847	205,797	9.09	3.04	+10.5	+10.3	+96.9	+105.3
Rhode Island.....	3,367	11,283	8,141	324,259	96.31	28.74	+1	+2	-4	+8.9
South Carolina.....	6,636	24,726	19,197	314,791	47.44	12.73	+6	+3	-7	+20.6
South Dakota.....	2,021	8,495	6,360	186,884	71.30	22.00	+1	+1	+5	+3.9
Tennessee.....	20,487	73,977	55,507	999,590	48.79	13.51	-7	+7	-13.8	-11.8
Texas.....	16,285	63,378	47,355	817,108	50.18	12.89	+1	+1.3	-16.7	-3.8
Utah.....	2,923	10,136	7,510	318,153	108.84	31.39	-1.0	-1.5	-8.9	-6.7
Vermont.....	1,026	3,594	2,779	55,401	54.00	15.41	0	+5	-6	(¹⁵)
Virgin Islands.....	230	735	653	3,716	16.16	5.06	-2.5	+2	+48.4	+59.6
Virginia.....	7,792	29,105	22,135	409,183	52.51	14.06	+1	+5	-8.6	-5.6
Washington.....	9,199	30,581	22,228	965,309	104.94	31.57	-4	+1.9	-19.0	-34.3
West Virginia.....	16,950	62,182	48,089	1,017,578	60.03	16.36	+5	+2	-5.0	-2.1
Wisconsin.....	8,554	29,006	21,377	970,275	113.43	33.45	+3	-7	-5.4	+2.7
Wyoming.....	549	1,976	1,483	55,902	101.83	28.29	-1.3	-1.0	-14.5	-13.4

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1951, p. 21. Figures in italics represent program administered without Federal participation. All data subject to revision.² Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.³ States with plans approved by the Social Security Administration.⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.⁵ Excludes cost of medical care, for which payments are made to recipients quarterly.⁶ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.⁷ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 families; percentage change, on less than 100 families.⁸ In addition to these payments from aid to dependent children funds, supplemental payments of \$65,084 from general assistance funds were made to 3,055 families.

Table 13.—Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1952¹

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from March 1952 in—	
		Total amount	Average	Number	Amount
Total²	138,017	\$6,363,899	\$46.11	+2.3	+2.3
Alabama	8,515	192,083	22.56	-.2	+6
Arkansas	87	2,376	27.31		
Colorado	3,689	189,421	51.35	+3	+3
Delaware	132	6,065	45.95	0	+2.3
Dist. of Col.	1,248	68,364	54.78	-7	-3
Hawaii	1,144	52,598	45.98	-4	-8
Idaho	1,444	42,356	29.32	+1.3	+1.0
Illinois	2,758	114,259	41.42	+5.3	+5.2
Kansas	2,664	187,408	70.34	0	+8
Louisiana	14,798	589,822	39.86	+7	(³)
Maryland	2,676	125,708	46.98	+5	+9
Massachusetts	4,547	299,508	59.27	+9.6	+12.0
Michigan	982	55,954	56.99	-1.3	-2.3
Mississippi	841	16,035	19.07	+2.8	-9
Missouri	11,196	518,406	46.30	+1.6	+1.8
Montana	1,100	61,494	55.90	+1	+4
New Hampshire	8	197	(⁴)		
New Jersey	1,420	86,575	60.97	+6.5	+8.7
New Mexico	2,127	86,134	40.50	+3.1	+3.3
New York	29,614	1,827,716	61.72	+5	+9
North Carolina	4,686	129,510	27.64	+3.6	+4.3
North Dakota	633	36,676	57.94	+1.0	-2.8
Ohio	4,911	219,007	44.60	+3.9	+3.9
Oklahoma	2,400	71,921	29.97	+6.1	+8.0
Oregon	1,823	126,976	69.65	+1.7	+4.0
Pennsylvania	9,675	433,379	44.79	+1.0	+1.9
Puerto Rico	4,687	41,748	8.91	+15.9	+14.6
Rhode Island	241	15,392	63.87	+12.6	+12.7
South Carolina	4,282	186,100	31.78	+4.3	+4.3
South Dakota	194	8,049	41.49	+9.6	+10.4
Utah	1,551	80,311	51.78	-.6	+2
Vermont	197	8,261	41.93	+2.6	+2.8
Virgin Islands	21	253	(⁵)	(⁶)	(⁷)
Virginia	3,046	101,702	33.39	+2.8	+2.7
Washington	5,382	335,740	62.38	0	+2.7
West Virginia	2,539	82,040	32.31	+11.3	+10.7
Wisconsin	933	59,372	63.64	+3.1	+2.6
Wyoming	468	25,003	53.43	-1.3	-.5

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1951, p. 21. Figures in italics represent program under State plan not yet approved by the Social Security Administration. All data subject to revision.

² Represents States reporting plans in operation.

³ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

Table 14.—General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, April 1952¹

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of cases	Payments to cases		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	March 1952 in—		April 1951 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total²	320,000	\$15,131,000	\$47.31	-4.5	-4.5	-16.7	-14.6
Ala.	156	3,742	23.99	+2.0	+1.4	(³)	(⁴)
Alaska	74	3,366	45.49	(⁵)	(⁶)	-39.3	-33.2
Ariz.	1,217	51,298	42.13	-1.9	+1.3	+2.0	+12.0
Ark.	2,323	30,344	13.06	-5.0	-5.6	-8.0	-7.2
Calif.	31,101	1,437,631	46.22	-4.7	-3.9	-9.5	-3.7
Colo.	2,115	90,015	42.56	-6.2	-5.2	-43.8	-42.2
Conn.	3,973	216,854	54.58	-1.9	-2.1	-2.1	+8.6
Del.	864	34,510	39.94	-6.4	-5.4	-16.4	-4.3
D. C.	727	40,491	55.70	+6.0	+6.8	-27.5	-26.9
Fla.	5,000	78,200					
Ga.	3,534	59,612	16.87	-1.0	-3.3	+5.7	+7.5
Hawaii	1,789	95,683	53.48	-2.3	-4.4	-48.5	-45.6
Idaho	162	5,991	36.98	-1.8	-2.7	-41.5	-37.1
Ill.	27,242	1,601,702	58.80	-3.8	-2.7	-18.4	-4.2
Ind.	9,348	290,012	31.02	-7.1	-6.5	-9.4	-2.6
Iowa	3,776	117,159	31.03	-7.3	-12.3	-5	+2.4
Kans.	2,096	98,261	46.88	-3.9	-5.9	-19.8	-9.7
Ky.	2,890	76,920	26.62	-9.8	-4.2	-9.6	+1.4
La.	6,539	246,316	37.67	+2.1	-2.4	+13.8	+4.3
Maine	3,845	108,389	43.79	-3.5	-3.2	-5.3	-8
Md.	2,997	142,119	47.42	+2	+1.1	-34.3	-31.4
Mass.	15,979	827,209	51.77	-3.3	-8.4	-23.5	-22.0
Mich.	23,705	1,100,259	46.41	-3.6	-4.0	+9.8	+22.4
Minn.	6,711	339,691	50.62	-3.1	-4.7	-3.9	+2.3
Miss.	923	11,470	12.43	+2.0	+3.6	+11.6	+22.3
Mo.	9,502	294,942	31.04	-1.7	-3	-30.5	-19.6
Mont.	704	20,744	29.47	-17.5	-26.3	-19.8	-27.9
Nebr.	1,372	50,441	36.76	-3.4	-11.2	-11.7	-9.7
Nev.	300	8,720	29.07	+3.3	-11.9	-23.1	-36.4
N. H.	1,411	58,002	41.11	-8.4	-8.0	-2.1	-
N. J.	6,843	437,692	63.96	-7.6	-7.6	-23.4	-13.7
N. Mex.	319	7,313	22.92	-4.5	-2.8	-65.3	-65.8
N. Y.	46,846	3,449,960	73.64	-5.5	-4.8	-22.5	-24.0
N. C.	2,335	48,174	20.63	-6.3	-3.3	-28.9	-14.5
N. Dak.	322	20,493	39.26	-18.9	-24.3	-35.1	-31.6
Ohio	20,133	815,286	40.50	-1.9	-2.7	-12.3	-13.8
Okla.	6,100	89,571	(⁷)	(⁸)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹¹)
Oreg.	4,979	294,679	59.18	-14.9	-12.7	-2.3	-
Pa.	19,961	1,012,941	50.75	-3.2	-2.8	-31.7	-31.2
P. R.	2,227	15,515	6.97	-12.1	-9.5	-61.9	-62.7
R. I.	4,375	276,367	63.17	-2.9	-4.9	-4.2	+8.2
S. C.	2,186	37,344	17.08	-1.3	+5	-31.7	-34.3
S. Dak.	943	26,784	28.40	-8.4	-13.4	-14.5	-10.4
Tenn.	2,520	32,666	12.96	-13.0	-6.7	+9.2	+8.6
Tex.	6,600	140,000					
Utah	1,343	77,727	57.88	-4.9	-5.6	+4.1	+15.5
Vt.	1,130	49,000					
V. I.	227	2,349	9.91	-2.1	-2.3	+23.4	+21.1
Va.	2,362	65,330	27.66	-1	+1.4	-32.5	-28.9
Wash.	7,889	413,164	52.37	-12.7	-12.4	-34.9	-48.1
W. Va.	3,030	94,335	25.99	-4.9	-5.3	-33.2	-22.4
Wis.	5,794	322,883	55.73	-5.7	-3.6	-3.3	+8.3
Wyo.	162	7,573	45.51	-23.6	-27.1	-22.9	-4.9

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1951, p. 21. All data subject to revision.

² Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey payments made for, and an estimated number of cases receiving, medical care, hospitalization, and burial only.

³ Percentage change not computed on base of less than 100 cases.

⁴ State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

⁵ About 10 percent of this total is estimated.

⁶ Partly estimated.

⁷ Excludes assistance in kind and cases receiving assistance in kind only and, for a few counties, cash payments and cases receiving cash payments. Amount of payments shown represents about 60 percent of total.

⁸ Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

⁹ Includes cases receiving medical care only.

¹⁰ Includes 5,613 cases and payments of \$162,655 representing supplementation of other assistance programs.

¹¹ Excludes estimated duplication between programs; 1,927 cases were added by county commissioners and 4,691 cases under program administered by Oklahoma Emergency Relief Board. Average per case and percentage changes not computed.

¹² Estimated.

¹³ Estimated on basis of reports from a sample of cities and towns.